

TWENTIETH REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTOR
APPOINTED TO VISIT THE
REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
OF
IRELAND,

CERTIFIED UNDER THE 21ST AND 22ND VIC., CAP. 103; 31ST AND 32ND VIC., CAP. 59;
AND 31ST VIC., CAP. 25.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.



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OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORY AND
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND,
DUBLIN CASTLE,
April, 1882.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the following as my Report on the Condition and Operation of the Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland under my inspection during the year ending 31st December, 1881. In it are detailed the circumstances and progress of the Institutions established under the provisions of those statutes.

I am,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LENTAIGNE,
*Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools,
in Ireland.*

The Right Honorable

G. O. TREVELYAN, M.P.,

Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland,
&c., &c.

TWENTIETH REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR

OF

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

THE Statistical Tables which contain a summary of Receipts and Expenditure in Reformatory and Industrial Schools in Ireland, during the year ending 31st December, 1881, appended to this Report, have been compiled from returns furnished by the Managers of the schools, and are verified as far as practicable from reports by Governors of Irish Prisons, and from other sources. Twentieth Report.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.

These institutions number 10, viz., 5 for males and 5 for females as under :— Number of schools certified.

For Boys, Protestant, 2 ; Roman Catholic, 3.

" Girls, " 1 ; " 4.

No Reformatory School under Act 21 & 22 Vic., cap. 103, was certified in Ireland since 1870, but in June, 1881, a Probationary Industrial School for young male offenders under twelve years of age only, was certified under 13th section of Act, 31 Vic., cap. 25.

The following table shows the number of young offenders in Irish Reformatories on the 31st December in each year, since the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act for Ireland in 1858 :— Numbers in custody on 31st Dec. in each of the last twenty-three years.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1859, .	94	46	140	1871, .	778	193	970
1860, .	270	114	384	1872, .	838	211	1,049
1861, .	399	140	539	1873, .	883	206	1,089
1862, .	450	141	591	1874, .	879	221	1,100
1863, .	465	141	606	1875, .	935	235	1,160
1864, .	492	146	638	1876, .	860	239	1,099
1865, .	493	149	642	1877, .	824	253	1,077
1866, .	504	154	658	1878, .	835	244	1,079
1867, .	505	157	662	1879, .	873	228	1,101
1868, .	541	160	701	1880, .	928	232	1,160
1869, .	621	166	787	1881, .	936	213	1,149
1870, .	681	175	856				

It will be seen by reference to the above table that the number of inmates of Reformatory Schools decreased by 11 during the past year,—The number in the boys' schools being greater by 8, that in the girls' schools less by 19.

The religious persuasions of the inmates under detention in those Schools on 31st December, 1881, were :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Roman Catholic,	808	191	999
Protestant,	128	22	150
Total in Schools,	936	213	1,149

Total
number
under war-
rants of
detention.

Besides the actual inmates of the schools on the 31st December, 1881, there were then under orders of detention:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence, at large,	77	2	79
In prison,	5	—	5
Absconded,	4	1	5
Total under warrants of detention,	1,022	216	1,238
Retained in School (sentence expired), until provided with situations or otherwise disposed of,	—	15	15

The corresponding numbers in 1880 were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
In schools,	928	232	1,160
Total under warrants of detention,	1,000	236	1,236

Number of
admissions.

The ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools in 1881 were 269, viz., 231 of boys, and 38 of girls, showing a decrease on 1880 of 11 boys, and 14 girls; total decrease in the number of admissions, 25.

The RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS of young offenders admitted during 1881 were:—Boys—Roman Catholic, 197; Protestant, 34; Girls—Roman Catholic, 32; Protestant, 6.

Young
offenders
committed
in 1881.

The young offenders received into Reformatories, during 1881 were committed from the following localities.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Co. Antrim,	34	6	Co. Limerick,	2	2
„ Armagh,	5	—	Limerick City,	7	—
„ Cavan,	1	—	Co. Londonderry,	6	—
„ Clare,	—	1	„ Longford,	4	1
„ Cork,	16	1	„ Mayo,	4	1
Cork City,	7	1	„ Meath,	8	—
Co. Donegal,	1	—	„ Monaghan,	1	2
„ Down,	7	1	„ Rosecommon,	3	—
„ Dublin,	3	1	„ Tipperary, S.R.,	5	—
Dublin City,	63	16	„ Tyrone,	4	1
Co. Fermanagh,	1	—	„ Waterford,	9	1
„ Galway,	10	1	„ Westmeath,	1	—
„ Kerry,	12	—	„ Wexford,	5	—
„ Kildare,	6	1	„ Wicklow,	4	1
„ King's,	1	—			
„ Leitrim,	1	—	Total,	231	38

No young offender was committed to a Reformatory school during 1881 from the county or city of Kilkenny, Waterford City, co. Carlow, co. Louth, co. Sligo, Tipperary, N.R., Drogheda; or from the Queen's County.

Female
young
offender
refused ad-
mission.

In one instance only during 1881 was one female young offender refused admission into a Reformatory School. The reason for refusal being that she was at the time *enroute*.

In some few cases boys were not accepted by the Managers of the schools named in their committals, but they were subsequently received into some other Reformatory on a supplemental order under the 14th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic., c. 59.

One boy, illegally sentenced to only seven days' imprisonment before being transferred to a reformatory, was discharged on the expiration of his gaol term, but no boy was refused admittance into a Reformatory in 1881 on account of physical unfitness. The experience of the past year continues to show that where no structural malformation exists, epileptic tendencies in young boys are, as a rule, under the control of medical and reformatory treatment in the schools.

CRIMINAL STATUS, as tested by previous convictions :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Criminal status.
Not before convicted, . . .	188	37	225	
Once " . . .	29	1	30	
Twice " . . .	8	—	8	
Thrice and upwards, . . .	6	—	6	
Total, . . .	231	38	269	

SCHOLASTIC EDUCATION.

One hundred and four boys or 45 per cent., and 18 girls or 47 per cent., committed to Reformatory Schools in 1881 were totally uneducated. In 1880 the per-centage was 43 per cent. of boys and 54 of girls. These figures show the necessity which exists for adequate scholastic teaching of young offenders in Reformatory Schools.

In England an allowance is given for the training of suitable candidates for Reformatory work in order to encourage as much as possible the use of properly qualified teachers, their salaries to depend on the efficiency of the school instruction. In former reports I have expressed an opinion that if payment by results were given in Irish Reformatories, and if the schools were inspected in accordance with the system of instruction laid down by the Commissioners of National Education, the object would be more satisfactorily obtained, and at a less cost.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Since I have held office it has been my study to promote in every way in my power a high-class technical training amongst the inmates of Reformatory Schools. Blighted in character, and either friendless or their friends belonging to the criminal classes, young offenders when discharged from these schools must mainly depend on their skill and industry as the only means of their earning an honest livelihood.

To effect this object I have urged the Managers, of the Reformatories for males, to provide suitable machinery as well as efficient trades' instructors to train the lads committed to their care to be good and ready workers.

In three of the five Reformatory Schools for males in Ireland, steam engines have now been erected to drive the machinery of their workshops. In another (the Glencree School) a reservoir has been constructed high up on the hill which overhangs the school, by means of which a turbine wheel is worked for a like object. One school only in Ireland has not as yet any mechanical power to drive their saws, lathes, and other tools,

and boys who should be otherwise employed are compelled to perform this unproductive labour.

The Managers of this school have hitherto laboured under the mistake that because machinery is very extensively used in the manufacture of slop-work, boys employed in working machinery must, of necessity, be trained in ignorance of skilled hand labour. The fact is, in my opinion, that exactly the converse is the result. Boys employed in workshops where machinery is used, become trained to exactness in the execution of their tasks, and, they are taught to be attentive and diligent. The most precise and perfect work can best be done by machinery, and the hand not accustomed to its use will work slowly and with difficulty.

In an admirable report to the Prefect of the Seine, France, of M. Carbon (senator), on the Apprenticeship School of La Villette, Paris, he observes :—

"We ask the Directors of the school always to bear in mind that the object of the training is to produce good and ready workmen. We say *intentionally both good and ready*, for one may learn to work very well but slowly, as also one may learn to produce with rapidity but imperfectly. To solve the question of school workshops the two qualities must be united—to work quickly, and to work well." He adds: "It is a grave oversight to exercise the pupils on work not destined for actual use. If pupils intended to be workmen do not learn the value of time in the school; if they have acquired a habit of working slowly; if they have not been incessantly stimulated, they will inevitably retain in their career as workmen the habits of dilatoriness they have acquired as pupils."

And, further, he considers that "The pupils will have no heart in their work unless it be ordered and actually used; they must even be rewarded and pecuniarily recompensed."

To work quickly and well should always be kept in view in the training of the children. Such a system is, in my opinion, the mainspring which should guide the teaching in the schools, both Reformatory and Industrial.

In the boys' Reformatories a number of handicrafts are carried on under skilled instructors, and a variety of articles turned out in a first-class manner. Visitors are often surprised to find very small boys able to produce such well executed work.

Excellent work is done in the female Reformatory Schools. The girls trained in these Schools are instructed in dairy and farm management, the care of bees, swine, and poultry, the rearing of calves, cooking, baking, and housework. They embroider in gold and silk; they learn glovemaking, lacemaking, dressmaking and millinery, and have thus every facility to support themselves by their industry on discharge. Hence the Managers have no difficulty in obtaining the means of earning a livelihood for them after discharge. They get ready employment in shops at various works and in domestic service.

In both male and female schools farm management is well taught, as will be seen by reference to the reports on the different schools. —See Appendix II. There are large farms attached to some of the boys' schools.

The use of machinery in Schools not opposed to skilled manual training.

Apprenticeship School of La Villette.

LICENCES FROM REFORMATORIES.

In order to make provision for the due care and protection of young offenders after discharge, the managers are authorised under the 28th section of the Act 31 & 32 Vic, cap. 59, to licence out such persons on the expiration of one-half of the term of their detention; and the 27th section enables the manager to afterwards apprentice him to trade, calling, or service. This, in my opinion, most important function for managers in the administration of the statute, has hitherto been much neglected, so that a large proportion of the inmates of the schools in Ireland remain in the institutions long after the period when they are eligible for licence.

Licences
from Refor-
matories.

In England an allowance of 2s. per week for the first thirteen weeks, and 1s. per week for the next twenty-six weeks, after the liberation of the young person from the reformatory, was sanctioned by the Treasury in 1877, as is stated "for the purpose of meeting to some extent the cost of the necessary supervision of the children after liberation from the reformatories."

An allow-
ance
granted in
England for
offenders on
licence.

Were this allowance granted to managers in Ireland, and carefully administered through Patronage Societies, many young men who have relapsed into crime after discharge from Reformatories would not have been again led astray.

AGES.

The ages of young offenders received into Reformatories in 1881, on admission were—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
10 years and under,	20	2	22
Between 10 and 12 years,	40	9	49
" 12 " 14 "	104	15	119
" 14 " 16 "	67	12	79
Total,	231	38	269

It will be seen from the preceding table that 60 boys and 11 girls under twelve years of age were committed to Reformatory Schools in Ireland during 1881. All had previously undergone an imprisonment in county and borough gaols of fourteen days and upwards, and the books of this office show that of the total male young offenders under detention on the 31st December, 1881, in the large Roman Catholic Reformatories of Glencree, Philipstown, and Upton, 148 were at the time of their conviction of ages varying from seven to eleven and a half years. These young boys, it is stated, had never been previously convicted of felony, and were eligible to have been sent to Industrial Schools, under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act.

Increase in
numbers of
very young
boys com-
mitted to
Reformat-
ories in
1881.

The small numbers in the Reformatories for girls in Ireland, the superior arrangements in these schools, as well as the

Female Re-
formatory
Schools.

self-devotion of the Ladies by whom they are managed, counteract in a measure the defects of the system in girls' schools, but, in the large boys' schools, the contamination consequent on the association of children of such tender years in Reformatories with lads, some of ages reaching twenty years and upwards, who may have been habituated to criminal courses before admission must produce impressions on young children, which are most difficult to eradicate in after life. Besides, by sending children to Reformatories instead of to Industrial Schools, an additional expense is entailed on the Parliamentary vote, as 6s. per week is paid for maintenance of each child in Reformatories, and only 5s. in Industrial Schools.

Kilmore
Probationary
Industrial School
for commit-
tals
under 13th
section.

To remedy these evils and to prevent the contamination of young children, the Chief Secretary has certified a probationary Industrial School at Kilmore, county Dublin, for young offenders under twelve years of age who have been committed under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act. These children, on reaching twelve years of age, will be transferred to other Industrial Schools, or they may after eighteen months be placed with relations if such be found worthy and willing to receive them.

By restricting the children of the school to the companionship of others of their own age, and allowing them to pass directly from Courts of Justice to this probationary establishment, the children will not be further corrupted, and under a strict but paternal discipline, much good will be effected. At page 33 I have entered fully into the favourable results which I anticipate this probationary institution will effect. See also Nineteenth Report, pp. 9, 28.

Parental
circum-
stances.

The PARENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES of young offenders committed in Ireland to Reformatories during 1880 were :—

Both parents dead,	40
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	17
Parents destitute or criminal,	72
Children illegitimate,	11
Parents proceeded against,	129
Total,	269

Parental
contribu-
tions.

The results in the 129 cases in which proceedings were taken to enforce parental contribution were :—

Orders refused by magistrates on accounts of poverty of parent,	24
Placed under contribution,	82
Still under inquiry at the close of the year,	19
Discharged during inquiries,	4
	<hr/> 129

Of the 82 cases placed under contribution the following were the weekly rates ordered :—

5 at 2s. 6d., 2 at 2s., 6 at 1s. 6d., 1 at 1s. 4d., 2 at 1s. 3d., 24 at 1s., 2 at 9d., 35 at 6d., 4 at 3d., 1 at 2d.

The DISCHARGES from Reformatory Schools in 1881 amounted to 269, viz., 209 of boys, and 60 of girls. The corresponding numbers for 1880 were—boys, 210; girls, 40; total, 250; showing an increase of 19 in 1881. Discharges in 1881.

The young offenders discharged were disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	58	20	78
Placed out through relatives,	96	18	114
Emigrated,	23	17	40
Sent to sea,	9	—	9
Enlisted,	11	—	11
Discharged from disease,	—	1	1
Died,	8	3	11
Absconded and not recovered,	4	1	5
Committed to penal servitude,	—	—	—
Transferred,	—	—	—
Total,	209	60	269

From the above it appears that 40 young offenders emigrated in 1881 on discharge from the Schools, the corresponding number in 1880 being 16. Nine boys went to sea in 1881, and 1 in 1880. In 1881 11 boys enlisted, but 17 in the previous year.

DEATHS.

The deaths in Reformatory Schools during 1881, numbered 8 of boys and 3 of girls, as compared with 6 of boys and 1 of a girl (who died of consumption) in 1880. Deaths. See table page 140, Appendix.

The deaths in 1881 were, with two exceptions, likewise from consumption. The exceptions being of one girl who died from heart disease, and a boy whose death was the result of inflammation of the bowels.

No death from zymotic disease is reported to have occurred in the schools during 1881.

The deaths were in the following institutions:—

Boys.		Girls.	
Malone, Belfast,	1	High Park, Dublin,	1
Upton, Cork,	6	Cork-street, Dublin,	1
Rehoboth,	1	Limerick,	1
	<hr/> 8		<hr/> 3

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES.

The total ADMISSIONS to Reformatory Schools since the passing of the Act in 1858, up to 31st December, 1881 (excluding transfers from one school to another), amounted to 5,388, viz., 4,342 of boys, and 1,046 of girls. Total admissions since passing of Act.

The total DISCHARGES during the same period were 4,135, viz., 3,320 of boys, and 815 of girls. Discharges

The modes of disposal of the foregoing juveniles as reported by the managers of the schools, were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	1,003	321	1,324
" friends,	1,248	323	1,571
Emigrated,	548	124	672
Went to sea,	93	—	93
Enlisted,	208	—	208
Discharged in consequence of disease,	32	16	48
" as incorrigible,	43	7	50
Died,	101	17	118
Absconded and not recovered,	44	7	51
Total,	3,320	815	4,135

RESULTS PAST THREE YEARS, 1878-9-80.

Results of discharges during three years.

The results of the discharges during the years 1878-9-80 were as follows:—

The number discharged during the above three years was 762, viz.—618 boys; 144 girls.

Since their discharge 12 boys died; 2 girls; leaving 606 boys and 142 girls to be reported on.

BOYS.

Boys.

The reports in 1881 of results from the training of boys discharged during the above period are more favourable than those reported on in 1880. The following table shows the results in boys schools during both years:—

Results of discharges in 1878-79-80.	Results of discharges in 1877-78-79.
510, or 84.1 per cent., doing well.	492, or 78.7 per cent., doing well.
8, or 1.3 " doubtful.	14, or 2.2 " doubtful.
64, or 10.5 " re-convicted.	90, or 14.4 " re-convicted.
24, or 4.0 " lost sight of.	29, or 4.6 " lost sight of.

GIRLS.

Girls.

The results reported of the training of females discharged from reformatory schools in Ireland during the years (1878-9-80) are very satisfactory, and are more favourable than at any previous period.

Results of discharges in 1878-79-80.	Results of discharges in 1877-78-79.
122, or 86.5 per cent., doing well.	123, or 82.0 per cent., doing well.
8, or 5.7 " doubtful.	10, or 6.6 " doubtful.
9, or 6.3 " re-convicted.	7, or 4.6 " re-convicted.
3, or 2.1 " lost sight of.	10, or 6.6 " lost sight of.

The above table shows that of the 142 girls discharged from the Irish Reformatory Schools during 1878-9-80, only 3 have been lost sight of by the respective managers of the Reformatories. Only nine are stated to have been re-convicted of crime, during 1881, and only 8 are of doubtful character. Such results, which I believe to be correct, show the careful supervision exercised over the conduct of the girls discharged from the schools.

The want of such perfect supervision over males after discharge from the large Reformatories of Glencree, Philipstown, and Upton, has hitherto in many cases prevented the good results which might have otherwise been obtained from the teaching in the schools, and hence the relapses into crime of young offenders after discharge are more numerous than they otherwise would have been.

The following table fully shows the results of the reformatory treatment of young offenders of both sexes discharged within the three years 1878-9-80 :—

—	No. Alive Reported on.	Doing well.	Doubtful.	Convicted.	Unknown.
Roman Catholic Boys, .	535	455	8	54	15
" Girls, .	126	110	6	7	3
Protestant Boys, .	71	55	—	10	6
" Girls, .	15	12	2	2	—
Total, .	748	632	16	73	27

The above tables are compiled from returns made by managers of schools, but to test their accuracy, governors of Irish gaols furnish reports to my office of all offenders identified by police or prison authorities as having been at some former period inmates of reformatories, and subsequently re-committed to prison in 1881. Returns from governors of county and borough gaols.

The following table, compiled from the reports of governors of gaols, shows the young offenders so recognized in 1881, and the offences for which they were re-committed :—

	Males.	Females.
Larceny, and illegal possession, &c., . . .	36	1
Drunk, disorderly, assaults, &c., . . .	35	13
Loitering and concealed with intent, . . .	3	—
Malicious offence, . . .	1	—
Burglary, housebreaking, &c., . . .	4	—
Workhouse offences, . . .	2	—
Sacrilege, . . .	1	—
Trespass, . . .	1	—
Desertion, fraudulent enlistment, . . .	4	—
Total, . . .	87*	14*

Some of the offenders mentioned in the above table were discharged from the reformatory schools so far back as 1868.

On turning to former reports, I find that the annual average of relapses of young offenders so recognized in Prisons during the last five years was 111, but the numbers have decreased during the past two years. As, however, 4,135 young offenders have been discharged from Reformatories since the passing of the Act, Relapses during last five years.

* This return is up to 31st December, 1881; the numbers for the year ended 31st March, 1882, were 95 males and 17 females, total 112.

this cannot be looked on as unsatisfactory, more especially as the same individual may have been frequently re-convicted during the five years, and so swell the total. Nearly one-half of these re-convictions were for assaults, disorderly conduct, drunkenness, or some trifling offence. Forty-six males (no females) of the above relapses were sentenced to penal servitude during these five years (1877-1881). They were for the most part from the populous centres of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork. The proportion is less than seven per cent. of the whole number of offenders sentenced to penal servitude in Ireland during the period, and only 1.1 per cent. of the 4,135 discharged from Reformatories up to 31st December, 1881.

By reference to p. 14, Fourth Report, General Prisons Board, Ireland, it will be seen that no female convict under detention in 1881-82 was known to have ever been in a Reformatory in Ireland.

Former condition of the young criminal population.

In former Reports, I called attention to the condition of the young criminal population of Ireland, and the difficulty felt by Governors of Prisons in dealing with young offenders before the extension in August, 1853, of the Reformatory Schools Acts to this country. In 1853, five years previously, the gross total of males and females under 16 years of age imprisoned in the Irish gaols amounted to 15,600, of whom 12,238 were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 264 for periods of 12 months and upwards, and 106 to penal servitude.

Sentences on young offenders in 1853.

The following Table details the sentences of young offenders under 16 years of age in 1853:—

	M.	F.
To Penal Servitude, for 15 years and above 10,	8	—
" 10 years and above 7,	28	2
" 7 years,	61	7
To Imprisonment, 2 years and upwards, .	14	—
" 12 and 18 months, .	134	10
" 6 and 9 months, .	297	96
" 2 and 3 months, .	1,137	309
" 1 month,	2,414	629
" Under one month, .	4,380	2,126
" Unlimited,	379	160
" Other periods,	36	11
Total,	8,888	3,350
	12,238	

Number of juvenile male convicts in custody in 1854-5.

Of these 1,032 males and 656 females were under 10 years of age.

At that period (1853) a large number of juveniles were inmates of the Convict Prisons. In the following year (1854) the male juvenile convicts amounted to 167, and in 1855 to 169.

Penal reformatory.

In June, 1856, an Act of Parliament was passed appropriating the commons of Lusk, county Dublin, for the purposes of a juvenile penal reformatory, and in 1857 £10,000 was voted for the erection of buildings for that purpose, which sum, however,

was never expended, as in August, 1858, the extension of the Reformatory School statutes to Ireland, rendered the outlay unnecessary.

The Governor of Mountjoy Convict Depôt in his report in February, 1857, states that "he has found the juveniles to be the most troublesome class of convicts in his gaol;" and he adds, "they emulate each other in all kinds of mischief, and in endeavouring to elude the vigilance of the officers; they are so vicious in their propensities that measures of a summary and stringent description appear to be absolutely necessary for their present control and future amendment."

After the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act in 1858, the class of juvenile convicts in Government prisons may be said to have ceased to exist, and the reduction of juvenile crime may be judged by the following Table, taken from the Report of the General Prisons Board for 1881, giving in detail the Sentences on young offenders in that year.*

Young offenders difficult to manage in gaols.

Sentences on juveniles in 1881.

	M.	F.
To Penal Servitude, for 5 years,	6	—
To Imprisonment, 2 years,	—	—
" 12 and 18 months,	4	—
" 6 " 9 "	15	—
" 2 " 3 "	57	1
" 1 month,	127	17
" Under 1 month,	499	113
" Unlimited,	5	—
" Sentences respited, and not passed,	9	—
Total,	722	131
	853	

As an additional evidence of the lessening proportion of the young criminal population as compared with the adult offenders, the last published Criminal Statistics give the number of commitments to the central and larger district prisons in Ireland during 1880, as follows:—

Criminal statistics of juveniles in Ireland.

Adults (over 16 years of age), males, 23,767; females, 13,723; total, 37,490. Juveniles (under 16), boys, 848; girls, 169; total, 1,017.

The numbers in 1881 were:—

Adults, males, 23,512; females, 12,359; total, 35,871. Juveniles, boys, 746; girls, 166; total, 912.

This shows a decrease on adult convictions in 1881 of 1,619 or 4.3 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

The number of juveniles was less by 105 in 1881, showing a decrease of 10.3 per cent. as compared with the previous year.

Decrease in number of juveniles committed in 1881.

* From 1st April, 1881, to 31st March, 1882.

Commit-
ments of
adults and
juveniles,
last ten
years.

The following table shows the fluctuation in the commitments during the past 10 years of adults and juveniles in Ireland:—

	Adults (over 16 years of age).			Juveniles (under 16 years of age.)			Per-centage of those under 16 years, to total commitments.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
1872	16,929	10,856	27,785	1,098	268	1,366	4.58
1873	19,120	12,363	31,483	1,099	304	1,403	4.27
1874	22,723	13,891	36,614	1,030	165	1,195	3.18
1875	23,207	13,901	37,108	881	132	1,013	2.65
1876	24,887	15,012	39,899	990	195	1,185	2.74
1877	26,029	15,492	41,521	959	185	1,144	2.66
1878	27,494	15,724	43,218	946	143	1,089	2.52
1879	28,233	15,183	43,416	840	146	986	2.23
1880	28,767	13,723	*37,490	848	169	*1,017	2.64
1881	23,512	12,359	35,871	746	106	912	2.56

The small proportion of young offenders under 16 committed to gaols is very satisfactory as contrasted with the condition of the young criminal population before the passing of the Reformatory Schools Act.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

Receipts
and Expen-
diture in
Reforma-
tory Schools

The items of receipt and expenditure in each of the different reformatory schools in Ireland during the past year will be found in Appendix VIII., pages 141-2-3.

The following is the summary of total amounts received and expended during the last four years:—

RECEIPTS.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury payments,	17,091 19 0	16,898 15 1	16,795 15 2	17,585 15 9	18,124 15 7
Subscriptions, legacies, &c.,*	697 12 0	482 5 9	683 19 2	500 11 4	599 8 6
Contributions from rates, . . .	7,065 5 2	7,338 16 9	7,359 7 4	7,425 14 9	7,822 9 10
Sundries,	54 4 4	42 8 5	37 17 7	30 2 7	47 11 9
Profits on industrial depart- ments,	2,092 12 5	2,081 5 11	1,794 0 0	2,455 12 5	2,947 7 0
	27,511 12 11	26,863 11 11	26,061 10 3	27,996 17 2	28,571 13 2

* These only include commitments to the central and larger district prisons. In addition there were 2,788 males, and 597 females, committed to bridewells; and 2,132 males, and 519 females, to short sentence prisons in 1880.

EXPENDITURE.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries and rations to officers,	4,846 7 2	4,564 4 8	4,589 1 1	4,679 7 0	4,754 17 2
Feed of inmates,	9,382 2 0	10,013 1 10	9,666 11 7	10,178 5 1	10,327 8 0
Clothing "	2,948 2 10	3,020 7 0	2,937 13 0	3,437 2 0	3,656 12 10
Washing "	1,843 8 7	1,863 3 9	1,771 6 8	1,794 18 0	1,952 6 8
Repairs, rates, &c.,	628 1 11	752 1 8	847 12 6	863 13 8	1,146 10 0
Furniture, &c.,	1,031 9 5	1,023 16 11	821 6 10	1,063 14 2	1,131 8 8
Printing,	398 1 1	350 7 1	303 19 8	487 18 11	637 11 7
Travelling and police,	270 17 7	265 8 0	264 9 11	168 18 8	276 18 8
Medical,	320 4 2	380 9 2	299 0 8	534 17 4	318 14 9
Sundries,	807 8 0	1,015 2 0	1,113 8 8	1,184 0 8	967 5 7
Rent,	383 10 6	382 10 0	408 4 8	442 10 8	442 10 6
Interest,	688 17 4	887 2 5	871 0 0	848 11 9	965 13 7
Disposal,	1,070 5 4	897 14 1	936 13 11	749 19 3	1,174 19 7
Building,	4,812 12 0	2,979 14 2	2,073 17 8	5,064 8 10	2,948 15 4
Loss on industrial depart- ments,	—	—	—	—	—
	29,419 0 11	28,356 4 4	27,644 18 8	31,917 0 8	29,999 12 2

The above return shows that the total receipts for the main-
tenance of Reformatory Schools in Ireland amounted to £28,571
13s. 2d. in 1881, of which sum £18,124 16s. 7d. was contributed
out of Treasury vote, and £7,822 9s. 10d. from local rates, as
under:—

Counties and Boroughs.	£ s. d.	Counties and Boroughs.	£ s. d.
Antrim,	1,067 4 7	Limerick City,	170 4 2
Armagh,	187 2 0	Londonderry,	101 19 0
Carlow,	6 10 8	Loughford,	19 8 4
Cavan,	32 11 5	Louth,	23 7 8
Clare,	113 10 11	Drogheda Town,	37 9 8
Cork County,	431 12 4	Mayo,	117 2 8
" City,	359 1 8	Meath,	79 11 9
Down,	41 10 5	Monaghan,	37 11 5
Dublin County,	344 18 11	Queen's,	7 18 4
" City,	2,667 18 2	Roscommon,	51 3 4
Fermanagh,	69 18 0	Sligo,	47 2 10
Galway County,	144 9 8	Tipperary, N.H.,	67 2 11
" Town,	66 5 4	" S.H.,	248 11 2
Kerry,	205 3 2	Tyrone,	124 8 11
Kildare,	120 1 4	Waterford County,	180 17 2
Kilkenny County,	28 11 0	" City,	31 8 10
" City,	32 11 8	Westmeath,	28 13 7
King's,	48 12 10	Wexford,	115 18 4
Leitrim,	55 8 7	Wicklow,	54 9 2
Limerick County,	98 15 8	Total,	7,822 9 10

The amount of voluntary subscriptions in 1881 was £529 8s.,
being £19 16s. 8d. more than in previous year. The industrial
profits were £2,047 7s. being £388 5s. 9d. less than in 1880.

The average cost per head for maintenance, including rent and
disposal, was £22 14s. 11d. for boys, and £26 9s. for girls.

The highest cost per head for boys was £24 15s. 3d. (at Glen-
cree), the lowest £20 0s. 4d. (Upton).

The highest cost for girls was £29 3s. 3d. (Ballinasloe) the
lowest £25 8s. 2d. (Limerick).

Cost for
main-
tenance in re-
formatory
schools.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS ACT, 1881.

Reformatory
Institutions
(Ireland)
Act, 44 &
45 Vic., c.
19.

During the year 1881, the Act "Reformatory Institutions (Ireland)," 44 & 45 Vic. c. 29, passed the Legislature.

It enacts *inter alia* that Grand Jurors of counties, and the Town Councils of Dublin, Limerick, and Cork, may contribute towards the alteration, enlargement, or rebuilding of a certified Reformatory, or towards the establishment or building of a school intended to be a Reformatory, or towards the purchase of land required for the use of an existing Reformatory, or for the site of a school intended to be a Reformatory school. Powers are also given with the approval of the Chief Secretary of Ireland, to borrow from the Board of Works, money (not exceeding £5,000), under the 10th & 11th Vic. c. 16, for any of these objects, on the security of the rates, to be repaid principal and interest in thirty-five years, the rate of interest to be as in Treasury Minute of 16th August, 1879, the money borrowed to be a charge on the land and premises of the school, subject to the loan.

This Act will considerably aid the managers of Reformatory schools in their work, but Industrial schools in Ireland do not participate in the advantages which it affords.

As I write (April, 1882) the managers of the St. Joseph's Reformatory schools, Limerick, have availed themselves of the provisions of the above Act, and the Mayor of the Corporation of Limerick has applied to the Board of Works for a loan of £4,000 for the rebuilding of that school.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Industrial
schools.

The number of certified Industrial Schools in Ireland on 31st December, 1880, was 56. Three new schools were certified during 1881, viz., two for Roman Catholic girls, at Middletown and Dundalk, and one Probationary School at Kilmore, co. Dublin, for Roman Catholic boys, under 12 years of age. There were consequently 59 schools in Ireland certified under the Industrial Schools Act on the 31st December, 1881, viz:—

	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.
Boys,	10	5
Do. (Probationary School for boys, under 13th section of Act), . .	1	—
Girls,	37	5
Young boys and girls (at Killarney),*	1	—
Total,	49	10

Number of
pupils in
1881.

The NUMBER of children actually in the schools on the 31st December, 1881 was—boys, 2,414; girls, 3,486; total, 5,900; being an increase of 10 boys and 191 girls on the previous year.

* The School for girls, and that for young boys at Killarney, although under the same management, have each a separate certificate. The one certified in 1880, the other in 1872. The children of each sex reside in buildings sufficiently distant one from the other. All attend the National schools, of which the Industrial School managers are the patrons.

Of these 19 boys and 131 girls, being in excess of the limits fixed by the rules of each school, or else being under six years of age, were not paid for out of the Treasury grant, and were supported by the managers as voluntary inmates. The total number of inmates in Industrial Schools paid for out of the Treasury grant in 1881, therefore amounted to 5,750.

In addition to the above there were at that date—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On licence,	108	183	290
Absconded and not recovered,	9	2	11
Total under warrants of detention,	2,531	3,670	6,201
Retained in school after expiration of sentence,	12	66	78

The ADMISSIONS to Industrial Schools in 1881, deducting transfers and re-committals, were 1,184 (463 boys, 721 girls), being a decrease of 262 boys and a decrease of 57 of girls on the numbers for 1880. Admissions

The AGES on admission were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Under 6 years,*	5	33	38
From 6 to 8,	86	187	273
" 8 to 10,	111	207	318
" 10 to 12,	158	187	345
" 12 to 14,	103	107	210
Total,	463	721	1,184

Ages.

The FAMILY CIRCUMSTANCES were:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Illegitimate,	7	13	20
Both parents dead,	120	180	300
Father dead,	45	60	105
Mother dead,	22	44	66
Deserted by parents, or parents out of jurisdiction,	56	85	141
One or both parents destitute, or criminal,	186	310	496
Both parents alive, and not included under any of the above heads,	27	29	56
Total,	463	721	1,184

Family circumstances.

Only 227 of the 1,184 children sent to Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1881 had one or more parents who could be sued for their maintenance. Of these the fathers were dead in 105 cases. Result of proceedings before magistrates.

The results of proceedings taken against parents of children admitted in 1881 were:—

Orders for payment refused by magistrates on account of poverty of parents,	36
Orders for payment granted,	97
Children discharged or died during inquiries,	21
Not yet brought before the court, pending improvement in parents' circumstances,	53
Not paid for out of Treasury grant, being over limit of rules in schools,	21
Total,	227

* Children under six years of age are not chargeable to Treasury.

Whenever the circumstances of parents excused by magistrates on the ground of "being destitute" improve, proceedings are again taken to enforce against them parental contribution.

Of the 97 parents placed under contribution, the following were the rates of payment ordered by magistrates:—

In 97 cases
parents
ordered to
contribute.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
1 to pay	3	0	per week.	8 to pay	0 4
2	2	6	"	26	0 3
1	2	0	"	3	0 2
4	1	6	"	2	0 1½
18	1	0	"	6	0 1
26	0	6	"		

DISCHARGES.

Discharges
in 1881.

The DISCHARGES from Industrial Schools in 1881 were—of boys 464, of girls 545, total 1,009. Showing an increase of 71 in the number of discharges of boys, and a decrease of 43 in that of girls as compared with the previous year, 1880.

The modes of disposal of the children discharged were as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
To employment or service,	319	296	515
Placed out through friends,	121	133	254
Emigrated,	33	61	94
Sent to sea,	18	—	18
Enlisted,	12	—	12
Discharged in consequence of disease,	11	4	15
Committed to reformatories,	2	3	5
Died,	37	43	80
Absconded, and not recovered,	5	—	5
Discharged by Chief Secretary, grounds set forth in orders for detention being insufficient,	6	5	11
Total,	464	545	1,009

DEATHS.

Deaths,
see table
p. 177.

The deaths amongst children under orders of detention in Industrial Schools in Ireland during 1881, numbered 77 (37 of boys and 40 of girls); of these, 70 were inmates of the schools at the time of their death, and 7 girls (suffering from lung disease and tuberculosis) were on licence, having been placed outside with friends.

In addition to the above three friendless girls, whose sentences had expired previously to 1881, but who, being in consumption and unable for active employment, had found shelter in the industrial schools in which they had been trained, died during the year 1881 in these, the only homes they had ever known in life, and on their death bed were tended by the Sisters with maternal care.

Death-rate,
1881.

The death rate in the schools in 1881 was one in every 75 of the inmates, being 1.3 per cent. of the total number of children

in charge. In 1880 it was one in every 92 of the inmates, or 1·07 per cent. of the children in the schools. Death-rate, 1881.

A very large majority of the deaths in 1881, as in previous years, was from scrofula and tuberculosis in their various phases. In that year 39 deaths in the schools were from consumption alone, besides eight from other forms of lung disease, nine from brain disease, and four from tubercular peritonitis. Seven of the inmates of the schools died from heart disease, two from the rupture of a blood vessel and subsequent hæmorrhage, two from apoplexy and convulsions, one from dropsy, and one in consequence of the bursting of a large abscess. One girl died from paralysis, and one boy from the shock after the amputation of his leg; another boy was accidentally drowned. Only four deaths from zymotic diseases are reported to have occurred in the schools during 1881—viz., three from fever and one from scarlatina.

The few deaths during 1881 from zymotic diseases show the favourable results from proper hygienic arrangements in the schools, but the dire disease of consumption and other tubercular affections are, I regret to observe, on the increase. Improved hygienic arrangements.

I find the greatest difficulty in inducing managers, especially those of girls' schools, to take the necessary precautions to prevent the spread of the malady, by a separation of the children suffering from tubercular diseases from the healthy inmates of the schools, and to avoid overcrowding in the dormitories and class rooms. Separation of consumptive from healthy children.

We are indebted to Professor Tyndall for having brought before the British public the results of the recent discoveries of Dr. Koch of Berlin, which show the danger of the association of consumptive with healthy children.

Professor Tyndall, in a letter to the *Times* of 20th April, last, calls attention to an address of Dr. Koch, in March, 1882, read before the Physiological Society at Berlin, in which he shows that the air breathed by consumptive patients is a sure propagator of this, which he truly says is one of the direst maladies by which humanity is assailed, a disease which carries off thousands of our people in the prime of life.

Dr. Koch makes the startling statement that the deaths of one-seventh of the human race are due to tubercular diseases, while fully one-third of those who die in active middle age are carried off by the same cause. Dr. Koch found in all cases the tubercles of the disease infested with a minute red parasite in the centre of the tubercle cell, and which is the minute organism which had created it. By transferring the tuberculous matter from diseased to healthy animals, he in every instance reproduced the disease. He cultivated the parasites (bacilli) artificially through many successive generations, and after long periods, extending over half a year, he introduced the parasite so cultivated into the circulation of healthy animals, and in every case reproduced the original disease. The lungs of persons who have died of consumption swarm with these bacilli, and the smallest portion of the expectoration of such persons introduced into the lungs of healthy animals always produced the disease, and in no instance did the drying of the

expectorated matter destroy its virulence. After it had been kept dry for two, three, and even eight weeks, guinea pigs infected with it were snitten with tubercular disease quite as virulent as that produced by fresh expectoration.

Koch shows the grave results from inhaling air in which particles of the dried sputa of consumptive patients mingle with the dust in the apartments in which the patients lie.

From his experiments, Professor Tyndall proves the danger of not separating consumptive patients from healthy children in the schools. Their breath spreads disease and death to their companions, and without the strictest cleanliness in everything connected with their treatment, a deadly poison lurks in every hole and corner of the apartment in which they reside, and in every vessel which they use.

In my Fourteenth Report (1875), I quoted from Von Niemeyer, a high authority on the subject, that one of the primary causes of scrofula amongst children is the coarse diet to which they have been accustomed before admission into Reformatory and Industrial schools. Such food containing little nutriment in comparison to its bulk, is insufficiently assimilated by their tender organs.* The normal functions are thus checked, and an impoverished and vitiated circulation is created, which renders them peculiarly susceptible to receive and nourish the germs of tuberculosis, which float in an atmosphere vitiated by the breath of consumptive children.

It has been observed that peat bogs check, in a marked degree, the development of consumption. In 1854 the Board of Directors of Convict Prisons (of which I was a member), when first constituted, found the prisoners in Spike Island, county Cork, dying in numbers from consumption and other scrofulous diseases—the mortality in that year being 289 out of a total of 3,701 inmates of Convict Prisons. The Directors, to prevent this frightful mortality, accordingly established an invalid depot at Philipstown, which is situated on a gravel bank in the midst of a bog. The results were most marked, the deaths being reduced in the following year, 1855, to 149, in a total prison population of 3,147, and in 1856 the deaths were further reduced to 54, out of 2,852 prisoners, or 1·9 per cent. of the entire number.

The Philipstown Reformatory, with an average of 290 inmates, on the site of the above-mentioned convict depot, enjoys almost a perfect immunity from the disease, there was no death in it during 1881, and only one from consumption in the two preceding years. In the Glencree Reformatory, likewise situated on a bog, and with an average of 276 inmates, there was no death from tubercular diseases during the last three years.

On the other hand, in the Upton Reformatory, county Cork, with an average of only 243 inmates, there were 5 deaths from consumption in 1881, two in 1880, three in 1879, and on a late visit to that Institution I found two boys in the hospital in an

* See also report on Destitution Diseases in the West of Ireland during the famine, by Dr. Sigerson, 1880.

advanced stage of consumption, and in a room adjoining a number of young children were at work exposed to the contagion of this fatal malady.

These remarks apply equally, if not more forcibly, to Industrial schools, as their inmates have, in many cases, been reduced by previous misery and starvation to a lower state of vitality than either convicts or reformatory children, and for that reason are more susceptible to take and nourish the germs of tuberculosis in their systems. I now refer to the subject to warn managers, more especially those whose schools are not favourably situated in a peat district, to take every possible precaution to prevent the spreading of tubercular contagion in their schools.

The EDUCATION STATUS of the children when admitted in 1881 is reported as follows:—

Educational status.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Unable to read or write, . . .	214	383	597
Could read and write imperfectly, . .	193	298	491
“ read and write well, . . .	56	37	93
Had superior instruction, . . .	—	3	3
Total, . . .	463	721	1,184

Although these figures show a slight improvement in 1881, as compared with the educational status of the children who were admitted in 1880, still they afford strong evidence of the necessity which exists in Ireland for an efficient teaching staff in Industrial Schools. I may here remark, that no adequate encouragement is given to managers for efficient scholastic teaching in their schools.

At page 20 in my report on Industrial Schools for 1880, and in previous years, I called attention to this blot on the industrial and reformatory schools system in Ireland, and I pointed to the fact that in other parts of the United Kingdom the employment of properly qualified instructors in such institutions is encouraged. In Ireland and in England, teachers in workhouses are paid for by the State, while children in reformatory and industrial schools in Ireland are the only persons excluded from the participation in the facilities for education accorded to all other members of the community. It is universally admitted that periodical examinations by high class practical educationalists, such as is given by the inspectors of National Schools, and the testing of the progress of each individual pupil is absolutely necessary.

I hail with pleasure the advent to Ireland of the Royal Commission on Reformatories and Industrial Schools, which will I trust abolish obstructions, and equalise the powers of managers of Irish schools with those in other parts of the United Kingdom. I anticipate that through their influence means may be placed at the disposal of managers that will enable them to impart higher scholastic, moral, and technical instruction to the children of the criminal and destitute classes, who, when untaught and untrained, have in every age brought destruction on the State.

The inmates of Industrial Schools who most need mental culture to guide them, are, in very many of the schools in Ireland, deprived of the teaching which the State provides for children in National schools at a cost to the nation of nearly three quarters of a million annually (£729,868). This loss would not be sustained by the children if the managers of the schools were allowed to receive payment by results.

Total
admissions
and
discharges
since the
passing of
the Act.

The TOTAL ADMISSIONS to certified Industrial Schools (excluding transfers) amounted up to December 31st, 1881, to—boys, 5,181; girls, 8,057; total, 13,238.

THE TOTAL DISCHARGES to same date (excluding transfers) amounted to—boys, 2,638; girls, 4,321; total, 6,959.

The managers report that these children have been disposed of as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Employment or service,	1,301	2,303	3,594
To friends,	593	943	1,534
Emigrated,	92	330	422
Sent to sea,	189	—	189
Enlisted,	67	—	67
Discharged as diseased,	74	73	147
Committed to reformatory schools,	58	43	100
Died,	260	350	610
Absconded and not recovered,	27	4	31
Discharged on account of illegal commitments,	78	187	265
Total,	2,638	4,321	6,959

Discharges. 6,959 children have been discharged from Industrial Schools in Ireland during the years which have elapsed since the passing of the Industrial Schools Act for Ireland. Of these 189 boys went to sea, 67 enlisted, and 92 boys and 330 girls are stated to have emigrated on discharge from the schools.

The remainder, amounting to upwards of 6,000 children, are reported to have for the most part found a home in Ireland, and the results show how few, especially of the girls, have since been convicted of crime.

Since the commencement of 1880 the emigration of children of both sexes from industrial schools has much increased, and up to the present time it is yearly progressing.

Results,
see table
p. 156-7.

The RESULTS of Industrial Schools, as tested by the numbers reported on as doing well, convicted, doubtful, and unknown, are as follows:—

Discharges
during the
years
1878-9-80.

Total discharges in the three years 1878-9-80 was 2,621, viz., boys, 1,015; girls, 1,606.

Of these, 20 boys and 9 girls were committed to Reformatories, 88 boys and 112 girls died in the schools, and 18 boys and 38 girls whose detention orders were deemed insufficient were discharged by the Chief Secretary.

The total to be reported on up to 31st December, 1881, was therefore, 2,336, viz., 889 boys, 1,447 girls.

Of the boys, 19 died after discharge, leaving 870 to be reported on, of whom—

779, or 89·5 per cent.,	were reported as doing well.
20, or 2·3	„ „ doubtful.
13, or 1·5	„ „ convicted.
57, or 6·5	„ „ unknown.
1	recommitted to school.

Of the 1,447 girls, 28 have since died, leaving 1,419 to be reported on, of whom—

1,333, or 93·9 per cent.,	were reported doing well.
29, or 2·0	„ „ doubtful.
44, or 3·1	„ „ unknown.
13, or 0·9	„ were recommitted to an Industrial School.

The preceding table gives a proportion of 89·5 per cent. of males and 93·9 per cent. of females discharged from Industrial Schools during the three years (1878-9-80) who are reported to have been doing well since they left the schools, and in no instance can I trace that, of the 1,447 girls discharged from Industrial Schools during that period, any one of them was convicted of crime during 1881.

COST PER HEAD IN 1881.

In the *boys'* schools the cost per head, including rent, interest, and expenses of disposal, but omitting cost of buildings, land, &c., and profit or loss on industrial departments, ranged from £25 6s. 8d. at Athlone, and £23 9s. 6d. at Kerry Home, to £16 19s. 10d. at "Meath," Blackrock; and £17 12s. 6d. at Greenmount, Cork. Excluding one new school which was not in operation during the whole of the year, the average cost per head, in the remaining 12 schools for grown boys, was £19 18s. 5d.

The cost in the three schools for young boys was £19 11s. 6d. at Drogheda, £19 7s. 3d. at Cappoquin, and £17 12s. 8d. at Kilkenny.

In the *girls'* schools the cost per head varied from £24 4s. 2d. at Loughrea, and £23 at New Ross, to £15 6s. at Roscommon, and £15 15s. 8d. at Mallow. Excluding the two new schools not in operation during the entire of the year, the average cost per head in the remaining 40 schools for girls was £19 4s. 1d.

In the Killarney schools for young boys and girls the cost was £19 13s. 6d.

PROFIT AND LOSS.

In the *boys'* schools the profits on industrial departments were £2 11s. per head at Salt Hill, £2 5s. 10d. at Limerick, £2 2s. 11d. at "Meath," £2 0s. 4d. at Greenmount, and £1 19s. 5d. at Artane. No profit or loss is shown in the *Gibraltar* ship, as the boys in it do not work for the public. The average profits in 13 boys' schools was £1 15s. 3d. There was a loss of £93 5s. 5d. in Milltown school.

In the *girls'* schools the highest profits were £3 13s. 4d. per head at Roscommon, £3 10s. 6d. at Tipperary, £2 19s. 5d. St. Vincent's, Limerick, £2 6s. 1d. at Queenstown. Average profits in 40 girls schools, £1 16s. 1d.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

At page 158 *et passim*, Appendix VIII, will be found the items of receipts and expenditure in each Industrial school in Ireland during 1881.

The total receipts in 1881 were £116,987 8s. 9d., the expenditure £133,823 1s. 5d., towards which the Treasury contributed £73,437 11s. 4d., or more than one-half. The amount received from voluntary subscriptions was £6,098 7s. 8d. Industrial profits realized £9,856 16s. 2d., and £25,073 17s. 1d. were contributed out of local rates for counties and boroughs.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

RECEIPTS.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, .	9,081 10 8	23,838 5 5	36,314 0 0	50,961 10 11	56,873 3 4	50,343 13 1
Subscriptions, &c., .	1,838 9 11	8,112 16 10	12,886 6 9	14,558 1 5	12,093 12 3	6,577 4 4
Payment from rates, .	650 17 6	2,827 18 5	5,856 12 11	9,886 1 3	11,783 11 0	16,397 1 3
Voluntary donations, .	152 0 0	372 5 6	282 0 0	729 13 1	727 2 6	793 1 3
Hire of labour, .	8 6 6	48 13 10	115 10 0	178 8 7	234 10 2	33 6 0
Sundries, .	261 13 10	1,792 0 8	2,038 12 2	490 4 11	600 6 1	291 12 11
Industrial profits, .	—	—	—	3,503 0 2	4,410 14 7	5,593 13 0
Total receipts, .	11,993 12 4	37,052 14 6	57,173 11 7	80,367 2 8	86,783 0 4	82,633 3 2

EXPENDITURE.

—	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries of officers, .	1,653 18 7	3,182 8 3	4,972 13 2	9,501 0 6	9,857 10 0	7,657 1 7
Rations for do., .	950 2 2	2,371 5 4	3,322 8 8	4,134 4 11	3,811 18 3	3,920 19 0
Food of inmates, .	7,011 3 0	14,760 8 0	23,994 4 2	32,897 10 9	38,129 0 10	41,493 12 2
Clothing for do., .	2,352 2 5	5,040 18 7	9,088 0 0	11,491 12 0	13,593 17 8	15,787 4 2
Washing, fuel, and light, .	967 0 0	2,284 11 0	3,780 1 1	5,856 7 7	6,278 14 6	7,111 15 1
Repairs, rates and taxes, .	983 0 0	1,064 3 0	2,123 10 0	2,739 3 0	2,086 14 0	2,863 11 2
Furniture and sundries, .	3,771 10 11	3,651 4 11	5,404 15 6	4,768 12 0	5,595 12 2	4,107 12 2
Printing, &c., .	208 12 7	455 0 10	815 12 2	800 1 0	1,222 7 4	1,000 10 2
Travelling, &c., .	89 10 8	135 6 0	201 15 3	100 19 0	276 4 3	206 16 5
Medical expenses, &c., .	105 13 4	631 13 11	915 10 0	1,051 10 11	1,119 11 3	1,292 14 11
Sundries, rewards, &c., .	100 0 1	386 17 4	607 8 7	1,038 17 8	1,229 5 3	1,018 4 6
Rent, .	1,064 2 3	1,461 0 11	3,220 2 5	3,353 11 4	2,283 2 1	2,271 15 4
Interest, .	—	—	—	—	2,287 18 8	2,700 1 2
Disposal, .	10 0 0	138 10 2	500 10 5	457 5 5	1,037 5 6	1,612 19 4
Building, .	4,901 17 7	14,798 9 5	20,034 3 2	28,551 11 0	27,719 0 11	27,834 17 6
Loss on Industrial departments, .	—	—	58 14 4	514 16 1	475 16 2	0 4 2
Total expenditure, .	24,742 1 10	51,480 11 2	84,810 5 8	107,412 4 2	113,510 12 9	119,674 1 4

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS
SINCE PASSING OF ACT.

In 1869 the first Industrial School was certified in Ireland.

In that year a sum of £568 4s. was paid out of the Treasury Grant for the maintenance of the few children (248) admitted into the schools during the year.

The following table, compiled from returns made by managers to this office, shows the receipts and expenditure in the schools since that date.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.
RECEIPTS.

1869.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
61,000 12 5	63,092 8 8	62,181 19 3	62,617 8 7	63,067 11 3	73,417 11 4	Treasury Allowance.
4,797 17 4	6,022 1 1	5,993 3 8	5,694 9 1	4,418 8 9	6,098 7 5	Subscriptions, &c.
14,253 16 8	19,058 11 5	20,444 2 9	21,373 3 1	22,232 18 2	25,071 17 1	Payment from rates.
1,268 0 3	1,777 7 2	1,077 16 10	1,445 7 2	1,809 9 8	1,828 12 6	Voluntary inmates.
215 3 1	280 7 3	185 0 0	142 3 2	181 0 0	261 16 1	Hire of labour.
1,251 2 2	379 13 8	286 6 3	297 12 9	657 0 1	480 7 8	Sundries.
6,461 16 5	6,970 19 0	7,172 10 2	8,959 2 0	8,779 10 8	9,556 10 7	Industrial profits.
97,710 12 6	97,929 9 9	88,351 0 6	100,129 5 0	107,137 8 9	116,987 8 9	Total receipts.

EXPENDITURE.

1869.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	—
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
5,262 4 2	8,244 12 1	8,615 6 7	8,911 8 9	9,498 0 10	9,867 8 0	Salaries of Officers.
4,932 5 0	4,686 10 7	4,890 8 1	4,805 0 2	4,400 14 8	5,617 8 8	Rations for do.
47,846 7 7	46,274 2 1	45,636 12 2	45,516 0 9	49,282 1 0	52,104 12 3	Food of inmates.
15,741 1 11	13,286 11 0	13,280 17 2	13,768 12 10	15,194 3 9	15,912 2 0	Clothing for do.
2,513 17 4	2,887 14 0	2,882 4 2	2,820 7 4	3,114 4 10	3,126 18 8	Washing, fuel and light.
2,614 19 0	2,914 14 0	3,094 0 0	3,457 0 0	3,799 4 1	3,672 13 11	Repairs, rates and taxes.
2,694 18 5	4,702 4 2	4,255 8 1	4,473 0 10	4,997 11 4	4,802 17 2	Furniture and sundries.
1,629 8 9	1,453 7 9	1,344 5 0	1,609 17 6	1,692 17 7	1,809 12 6	Printing, &c.
305 0 3	467 5 11	376 7 4	410 0 10	588 12 0	343 15 9	Travelling, &c.
1,285 14 9	1,271 8 0	1,214 1 3	1,397 13 2	1,511 15 3	1,887 11 4	Medical expenses, &c.
1,233 0 1	1,248 14 2	1,250 1 7	1,397 7 5	1,587 5 5	1,546 0 0	Sundries, rewards, &c.
9,629 18 2	2,346 14 5	2,344 1 7	2,394 5 11	2,870 4 0	3,369 8 7	Rent.
1,508 5 2	4,356 7 4	4,332 18 11	5,281 15 5	5,518 15 9	5,914 4 9	Interest.
17,449 17 8	1,786 0 8	3,108 7 11	2,251 4 5	2,719 10 8	2,580 1 0	Disposal.
23,851 5 0	29,078 7 11	14,747 16 10	14,089 16 4	17,927 0 4	15,962 17 11	Building.
480 5 0	60 0 1	168 12 7	35 1 9	242 8 0	91 5 5	Loss on Industrial departments.
124,216 14 8	128,406 12 5	116,092 8 9	117,926 9 3	131,946 8 3	132,894 1 5	Total expenditure.

PARENTAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

Parental
contribution.

The amounts collected from parents and stop-parents of the inmates of Reformatory and Industrial Schools during the last seven years were :—

—	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.
REFORMATORY SCHOOLS:							
Dublin,	£ s. d. 201 19 9	£ s. d. 342 11 5	£ s. d. 309 7 9	£ s. d. 376 14 2	£ s. d. 364 8 0	£ s. d. 357 4 6	£ s. d. 266 7 6
In the Provinces,	220 0 7	372 0 8	380 9 3	399 10 8	388 14 11	409 7 1	396 12 1
INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.							
Dublin,	83 0 7	88 1 8	110 18 5	96 7 9	78 3 11	68 9 9	98 12 10
In the Provinces,	295 13 11	455 14 7	516 3 4	529 9 8	501 13 7	511 3 8	436 9 2
Total,	1,081 14 10	1,258 8 4	1,376 9 11	1,412 2 3	1,393 0 3	1,346 5 0	1,192 1 7

From
parents of
young offenders
in Reformatories.

The preceding table shows that £662 19s. 7d. was collected in 1881 from parents and guardians of young offenders confined in Reformatory Schools, towards the reimbursement to the Treasury of the expenses of their maintenance in the schools.

From
parents of
children in
Industrial
Schools.

The number of young offenders in these schools on the 31st December, 1881, was 1,149. At that time 5,750 children were inmates of Industrial Schools in Ireland yet only £529 3s. 0d. was collected from their parents and relatives in that year, and £579 13s. 5d. in 1880. The collectors were the same for both, and 20 per cent. is allowed to the Royal Irish Constabulary for collecting Parental Moneys in the provinces, and 25 per cent. is paid to two collectors in the Dublin district.

The amount collected from parents of children in Reformatory Schools in 1881 was less by £103 12s. than in previous year, and notwithstanding that the number of children in Industrial Schools was greater in 1881 than in 1880, the amount collected from the parents was less by £50 10s. 5d.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Technical
instruction.

The necessity for the technical instruction of children of the class to which inmates of industrial schools belong appears to me so important that I desire specially to call attention to the subject.

Apprentice-
ship to
trades dis-
appearing.

I am authorized by the county surveyor of Clare to state that within his district, containing 827,994 acres, with a population of 147,634 inhabitants, there has not been during the last three years a single boy apprenticed to the trade either of a carpenter or a mason, unless that some tradesmen have taken their sons or other near relatives to work with them, and when there was occasion to build a branch bank in the assize town of Ennis, every cut stone for the building had to be brought from Ballinasloe, a distance of fifty-eight miles, by railway, although there is a fine quarry close to the town of Ennis. These facts show how completely every trade industry, even the most humble and local, have disappeared from vast districts in the west, and prove the necessity to have children of the classes to which the inmates

of industrial schools belong, instructed in technical industries, which are so much needed in the south and west of Ireland.

Ireland is now easy of access by steamboats and railways to commercial travellers from every quarter of the globe. Highly educated men, well versed in their respective industries, from the great manufacturing centres of Europe and America, visit periodically every town and village in Ireland, where they supply to retailers their manufactured articles at a price below that at which, under existing circumstances, they can be produced at home by hand labour. It is, therefore, evident that to compete with the manufacturers in other lands we must rival them by the use of machinery, and not, as at present, send the raw materials to other countries to be returned as cloth, clothes, furniture, and other articles.

By the use of machinery Belfast has risen to its present position as a great manufacturing centre. Within my recollection Holland and Belgium were the principal seats of the linen trade.

My friend, Mr. Alexander M'Donnell, the engineer of the locomotive department of the Great Southern Railway, has shown at the Company's works, Inchicore, what can be accomplished by machinery worked by native artisans. He has given me the details of his expenditure in that department, which prove what can be done by Irish workmen when supplied with suitable tools and appliances. Since 1866 he has built at Inchicore 127 locomotives for his company, and comparing their cost with that of similar engines purchased in England, a saving of £58,280 (representing interest on capital and profit) has been effected by the manufacture of their engines in Ireland. During the five years ending December, 1881, the amount expended in wages at the works was £336,143 2s. 2d.; the cost of materials of all kinds was £371,050 15s. 5d.; the cost of coal, including that used for every purpose, such as the making of gas, was £19,143 4s. 4d., being about 23 per cent. on the total outlay of £725,337 on all heads; the coal cost on an average about 15s. per ton, including freight of about 5s. per ton. He calculates that a reduction of 2 per cent. in the rate of wages in Irish works would be sufficient to neutralize the extra price of coal in Dublin. The most disadvantageous parts of the manufacture of the locomotives, such as iron castings, forgings, and rolled iron would be covered by a reduction of 7 per cent. on the wages given, so as to neutralize the extra cost of coal for such work.

It is almost always found that every increase in the rate of wages causes an increase or improvement in machinery, and this, as a general rule, results in a decrease in the cost of production. For instance the amount expended on labour for building a locomotive in 1854-55 was £507 14s. 5d., while in 1880-81 the cost for labour was £508 6s. 8d., notwithstanding the increase of the rate of wages and the introduction of the nine hour system.

Acting on these principles, Mr. M'Donnell has obtained the above-mentioned enormous profits for his company by the manufacture of the engines at home, thus showing that it is not hopeless to look forward to the reintroduction of manufactures into other Irish districts besides the north.

Commercial
travellers in
Ireland.

Belfast.

Railway
works at
Inchicore.

Increase of
wages
causes im-
provement
in ma-
chinery.

American
watches and
clocks.

At Waltham, in America, watches and clocks are made which compete successfully with those of Swiss and English manufacture. These watches, I am informed, can be sold in the English market cheaper than those of the same quality made at home. Yet it is stated that the wages paid to the artificers in the Waltham workshops are as high, if not higher, than what English and Swiss workmen receive. It must, therefore, be in the perfection of machinery that the Americans excel. By following in their footsteps may we not hope likewise to succeed.

Water
power in
Ireland.

Mr. McDonnell has shown that, notwithstanding the additional cost of coal, he can by machinery and skilled labour produce high-class work at a much less cost than the same could be purchased in England.

Besides, Nature has given an equivalent for coal in the great water-power which exists in Ireland, especially in the south and western districts where at present great poverty prevails. For instance, in the midst of the town of Galway is a river which elsewhere would create a great manufacturing centre, giving employment to the inhabitants of a district now frequently on the brink of starvation. No coal or steam engines would be required to utilize this immense water-power. By hydraulic engines, by electricity, or by wire ropes, this great fall of water, with an endless supply from Lough Corrib, could be utilized and transmitted for several thousand feet to any part of the neighbourhood of Galway, as is done at Schaffhausen, Oberursel, Logelbach, Friburg, and other places on the continent*.

Galway
bay.

The fine bay of Galway would then afford facilities for exporting the manufactured articles without the expense of overland carriage, a saving which would offer another advantage in competing with other countries, and enable higher wages to be given to skilled workmen.

Salt Hill
School.

The only male Industrial School in the west of Ireland is at Salt Hill, in Galway. I had long hoped to see the water-power, which is now going to waste there, utilized for the training of the boys to the use of machinery.

I believe that this would have been already accomplished, were it not that Parliament has hitherto refused to permit the Board of Public Works to lend money on any terms for the purchase of machinery in industrial schools.

Apprentice-
ship schools
in France.

The first report of the Royal Commission on Technical Indus-

* The wire rope system is employed at Schaffhausen where the hydraulic power of the Rhine drives 3 turbines, 9½ ft. diameter, developing 750 horse-power, transmitted by a 2-inch wire rope running at a speed of 53 miles an hour; at Oberursel, 94 horse-power is transmitted 3,153 feet; at Logelbach, in Alsace, 50 horse-power is transmitted by a 3-inch rope running 31 miles an hour, 768 feet; at Friburg, 300 horse-power, is transmitted 2,510 feet. The loss of power so transmitted by a wire rope is estimated at 2½ per cent. on 150 yards.

In transmitting power by electric conductors a four horse-power engine will produce light equal to 1,000 candles; 100 horse-power will equal 25,000 candles, or 1,250 Argand burners, equal to 25,000 cubic feet of gas per hour, equal, at 6s. 6d., to £5 12s. 6d.

See paper "On the Transmission of Power," by Alexander McDonnell, M.A., M.L.C.E. In other places on the continent where there is a considerable head of water, high pressure pipes are laid, and the water passing through these works hydraulic engines.

The land in the neighbourhood of Bellegarde, through which the Rhone runs subterraneously, has, I understand, been purchased by an American, who has diverted the river from its underground course so as to utilize its power for working any amount of machinery. Already, it is stated, mechanics are flocking to Bellegarde from various parts of Europe.

tries appointed by Her Majesty in August last, calls attention to the apprenticeship schools which have lately been established in France. The school on the Boulevard de la Villette for workers in iron gives gratuitous instruction, which is divided into two branches general and technical. They include the elements of mathematics, physics, mechanics, and chemistry in their relation to industries; explanations concerning the tools, materials, the processes which are used, and products obtained in the range of practice of the workshops. The trade instruction in the workshops is sub-divided into two courses, first, the nature and conversion of materials, and secondly, actual constructions in wood and iron.

The success of this school at La Villette has now induced the authorities of the city of Paris to vote a sum amounting to £80,000 for the crection of similar institutions, and M. Tolaine, in his reports to the Prefect of the Seine, recommends the establishment of other schools one for the furniture trades, including cabinetmakers, upholsterers, carpenters, joiners, and wood carvers, workers in metal, and smiths; another school to be established for the building trade, and a third in the heart of Paris for instruments of precision, telegraph apparatus, clock-making, surgical instrument making, and small machinery in general. He also suggests that an apprenticeship school be opened for the training of girls in suitable industries.

The Royal Commissioners state that in other provincial municipalities in France apprenticeship schools on the same plan as La Villette have been founded to form workmen. They propose the establishment of infant schools, primary schools, superior primary, and professional schools,—the infant schools to receive children from three to six years, the primary schools those between seven and twelve years, and the superior primary schools for children from twelve to fourteen years: the infant schools to be conducted on Froebel's system, in order that the education of the senses be extended and developed: drawing and modelling to be included in the higher grades.

From the proceeding it will be seen how great is the activity displayed in France, in all that relates to the instruction of artisans, and the recent French laws provide gratuitous primary instruction for that object.

In most Continental States of Europe similar schools of technical industries have been established. The Congress of the United States founded industrial training colleges in 1862, and the trustees of the Cooper Union state that "they consider" schools of industry a better safeguard against "anarchy than Schools of Knowledge."

In England, technical colleges are everywhere being founded under the immediate patronage of the Royal Family. In Ireland, on the contrary, the Queen's Institute, one of the very few institutions of the kind, is now closed and its affairs are being wound up in Chancery.

The mills which now lie idle at Celbridge, and other places in the neighbourhood of Dublin, show how completely manufactures have ceased to exist amongst us, but if re-established they must be worked by native artisans, as the importation of strangers is always looked on with much dissatisfaction, and capitalists will

La Villette
School.

Other ap-
prenticeship
schools in
France.

English
technical
schools.

not advance money for undertakings which have not the sympathy of the people.

The Industrial Schools offer facilities for the training of native artisans, and they might be made a step towards the founding of Technical Schools in the country.

Water
power,
Donegal.

In Donegal there is water power, but no manufactures, as far as I can learn, if we except that at Glenties, where the people often come a distance of twenty miles to receive the wool which they bring home, to weave into tweeds and to knit into stockings. These articles are exported in large quantities, and bring a high price.

Stocking-
weaving
Machines.

Before Lee invented the stocking-weaving machine, Nottingham was, as Glenties now is, a district in which the principal employment for females consisted in the hand-knitting of stockings. Lee's invention was then met by the same prejudice as now exists against machinery in many parts of the south and west of Ireland. He was refused a patent for his invention because it would deprive poor women of their only means of support. For want of encouragement in England he retired to France, where, although at first well received, he ultimately died in Paris in a state of extreme poverty and distress, and it was many years afterwards that his brother, James, was permitted to establish a stocking factory in Nottingham, which has now become the great manufacturing emporium that supplies machine-made stockings, lace, and kindred articles to every market in the civilized world.

In Donegal as in Galway, the finest red granite is to be found. Donegal also possesses at Dnnluey and at Muckish the only white marble on this side of the Alps, which being suited for sculpture would, if properly quarried, be highly valuable. If industrial schools in which technical industries are taught were established where water-power exists in Donegal and elsewhere, the natural advantages of the country could be developed, and the minds of the people would be diverted from the competition for land which is insufficient by itself to afford support to all.

Dr. Siemens,
F.R.S.,
D.C.L.

When in June of the present year the workshops and machinery of the Artane School were burned, Dr. C. W. Siemens, LL.D., F.R.S., D.C.L., the distinguished telegraph and electric engineer of London, and now President of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, happened to be in Dublin to receive the degree of LL.D. *honoris causa*, from Trinity College. Although only remaining one day in Dublin, he visited the Artane School, and expressed to me his opinion of the importance of the high class technical instruction which the children receive. To evince his appreciation of the system, although a stranger, he at once contributed £100 towards the rebuilding of the workshops lately destroyed by fire, on which he considered the main success of the institution depended. He, as distinguished men high in office had previously done, addressed the boys telling them that on excellence in their work depended their future advancement in life.

I have entered into these details because I believe it would be of the greatest importance if the Industrial Schools in Ireland were worked on the same principles as the technical schools of other countries.

The Director of Artane School, Dublin, has already done much for this object, and annually turns out a large body of young artisans, but I find great difficulty in getting the Directors of other boys' schools to follow his example. In no other Industrial School has steam or water power been utilized for manufacturing purposes, nor has instruction in deep sea fishing been attempted in any. In granting future certificates for elder boys' schools, some such objects should in my opinion be encouraged. The schools for females are far in advance of the majority of the boys' schools.

Boys' Schools.

In some schools for girls cookery of a high class is taught, and at present three certified teachers from South Kensington give lectures to the pupils in that art.

Girls' Schools.

In others, bakers' ovens have been erected, and the girls, unassisted, bake all the bread used in the establishments. Bookbinding, glove-making, lace-making, needlework of every description, embroidery, dressmaking, shoe-making, laundry, dairy and farm management are well taught in the schools, and clever girls are instructed in vocal and instrumental music. Some are now teachers in National schools, and others are telegraph clerks.

In these observations I have endeavoured to show that industrial schools may be utilized for the imparting of technical instruction, by which skilled native artisans can be created in Ireland, who, although raised from a class which has hitherto been a burden on the rates, will thus become, not only self-supporting, but, likewise contribute to the restoration of trade and the prosperity of the country.

The Probationary Industrial School at Kilmore for young offenders under twelve years of age has been so far a success.

Probationary School.

The buildings at Kilmore were devoted by the Christian Brothers at my request for a Probationary Industrial School, and the Chief Secretary approved of the suggestion. The first child was admitted in October, 1881, and only ten more up to the close of that year. The experiment was not at that time sufficiently tested to justify the Christian Brothers in incurring further expense. At present, however (July, 1882), there are thirty-six boys in the school, and I have every reason to hope that before my next report, the managers will have made the school and premises in every way suitable for the reception of fifty inmates.

The boys now in the school are sharp and intelligent, and very industrious. They are kept as much as possible in the open air, both at work and during recreation. Removed from evil associations and constantly employed, they have already become imbued with the spirit of their present home. Their faults are few and trifling, and the Director of the school is sanguine that they will all turn out well.

The experience of each year strengthens my conviction that Probationary Schools like Kilmore should be established for boys convicted at an age when they are unable to distinguish good from evil. These children are, as I have already pointed out in this report, alike unsuited for a goal or for a large

reformatory. I cannot approve of young offenders being sent under the 13th section of the Act 13 Vic., cap. 25, without previous training to ordinary industrial schools, where their conduct often interferes with the discipline of the establishment.

Imprison-
ment of
Young
Offenders.

As regards the imprisonment of young offenders before admission to a reformatory, the opinions of competent judges, as elicited by Sir William Harcourt, Home Secretary, show that 139 were against the present practice, and only 35 in its favour; my firm convictions are with the majority.

The establishment of Probationary Industrial Schools would, according to my judgment, be instrumental towards the abolition of imprisonment of very young children—as when such a child errs, he might be placed in an institution of the kind and afterwards be pardoned by the Chief Secretary should his case merit it, without the boy having incurred the stigma or moral injury of having been in a goal or reformatory. If desirable the child might only be pardoned on condition of the parent giving bail in a penal sum for the boy's good conduct in the future.

Apprentice-
ship
Schools.

Formerly it was by apprenticeship that candidates were admitted to the degree of surgery, but the far seeing and enlightened men of the profession altered the system, and hospitals became the apprenticeship schools through which any well qualified candidate might obtain his degree, and it is with pleasure I state that a young man, educated in the Artane School, and placed in a humble situation gradually, through his own exertions and energy, obtained a University Diploma in medicine, and now holds a good appointment with credit to himself and advantage to the public.

Three boys from the same school are now being trained in the Royal Irish Academy of Music, and give promise of success. Boys from many of the Industrial Schools of Ireland have passed into the army and are giving satisfaction to their officers. Some in the regimental bands have distinguished themselves by the training in music which they received when in the schools.

In my report for 1879, I mentioned the case of a brave boy, Charles Monary, educated at the Milltown Industrial School, Belfast, who distinguished himself in Zululand, and has been granted a pension for life in consequence. I have now to record that William Rolleston, a former inmate of the Gibraltar Training Ship, Belfast, has recently been presented with the Albert Medal of the Second Class for gallant conduct in saving life at sea. When His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, officially visited the ship in February last, he expressed himself well satisfied with the appearance and training of the boys, and after a careful inspection entered in the report book as follows:—"I have had much pleasure in visiting the *Gibraltar* and inspecting the boys and method of instruction, and wish to express my great satisfaction with what I have seen."

Training
Ship
Gibraltar.

JOHN LENTAIGNE, *Inspector*.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

LIST OF REFORMATORY SCHOOLS IN IRELAND, with date of Certificate, Locality, Name of Corresponding Manager, and Sex and Religion of Young Offenders received.

County.	Name and Situation of Reformatory, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. Malone Reformatory School for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 13th March, 1860. Manager, Mr. David Barclay.
CORK, .	2. St. Patrick's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Upton. Certified 6th July, 1860. Manager, Rev. John Hayde.
DUBLIN, .	3. High Park Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Drumcondra, Dublin. Certified 21st December, 1858. Manager, Mrs. Mary Tobin.
" .	4. Reformatory School for Protestant boys, 3, Rehoboth-place, Dublin. Certified 18th November, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
" .	5. Reformatory School for Protestant girls, 103, Cork-street, Dublin. Certified 12th April, 1859. Official Manager, Rev. James Monahan, D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Dublin.
GALWAY, .	6. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Ballinasloe. Certified 23rd December, 1863. Manager, Mrs. Mary Burke.
KING'S CO.,*	7. King's County Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Philipstown. Certified 22nd December, 1870. Manager, Rev. P. Newman.
LIMERICK, .	8. St. Joseph's Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 25th January, 1859. Manager, Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.
MOUNGHAN,†	9. Spark's Lake Reformatory School for R. C. girls, Mounghan. Certified 29th July, 1859. Manager, Mrs. M. A. Crotty.
WICKLOW, .	10. St. Kevin's Reformatory School for R. C. boys, Glencree, Enniskerry. Certified 12th April, 1859. Manager, Rev. D. McIntyre.

* A Penal Reformatory is attached to this Institution.

† This Institution holds the place of a Penal Reformatory for Roman Catholic girls, and to it are transferred all those considered incorrigible in other Reformatory Schools.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, showing locality, &c.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
ANTRIM, .	1. The Ulster Industrial School Training Ship <i>Gibraltar</i> , for Protestant boys, Belfast. Certified 22nd June, 1872. Hon. Secretary, Robert Micks, esq., Belfast; E. A. Kerby, esq., A.S., Capt. Superintendent.
" . .	2. Hampton House Industrial School for Protestant girls, near Belfast. Certified 13th April, 1874. C.M.—John Coates, esq.
" . .	3. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Milltown, Belfast. This is a transfer of the certificate from the school, Donegal-street, Belfast, certified 27th August, 1869. Re-certified 11th January, 1873. C.M.—Rev. John P. Greene, C.C., Belfast.
" . .	4. St. Patrick's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Belfast. Certified 27th August, 1869. C.M.—Rev. John Hamill, Belfast.
ARNAGH, .	5. Middletown Industrial School for R.C. girls. Certified 21st June, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Donovan.
CAVAN, . .	6. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cavan. Certified 1st October, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine M. Murphy.
CLARE, . .	7. Ennis Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 28th February, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Perry.
CORK, . .	8. St. Aloysius' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Clonakilty. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. T. Murray.
" . .	9. St. Coleman's Industrial School for R. C. boys and girls, Queenstown. Certified 5th September, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Maria O'Neill.
" . .	10. Our Lady of Mercy Industrial School for R. C. girls, Kinsale. Certified 19th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Joanna Bridgeman.
" . .	11. Deaconess' Home, Glanmire, for Protestant girls. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe.
" . .	12. The Home Industrial School for Protestant Boys, Marble-hill, Blackrock, county Cork. This is a transfer from the school on the South-terrace, Cork, which was certified 28th July, 1871. Re-certified 25th February, 1873. C.M.—Robert C. Hall, esq., Cork.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.	Names of certified Industrial Schools.
CORK, . .	13. Mallow Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th April, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. Cheevers.	
" . .	14. St. Finbar's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sunday's Well, Cork. Certified 29th April, 1870. New Buildings re-certified for an increased number of children, 2nd December, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Devereaux.	
" . .	15. Greenmount Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. W. P. Shine.	
" . .	16. St. Nicholas' Industrial School for Protestant boys, Cork. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Rev. George Webster, D.D., Rector of St. Nicholas', Cork.	
" . .	17. Training Home Industrial School for Protestant girls, Union-quay, a transfer from Glanmire and Passage West school. Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871. C.M.—Miss Elizabeth M. Woodroffe.	
DUBLIN, . .	18. Artane Industrial School for R. C. boys, Artane. Certified 9th July, 1870. C.M.—Rev. Thomas A. Hoops.	
" . .	19. Booterstown Industrial School for R. C. girls, Booterstown. Certified 10th November, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Alice Keenan.	
" . .	20. Golden Bridge Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 13th July, 1880. C.M.—Mrs. M. Kirwan.	
" . .	21. The Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, Fairview, co. Dublin, for young male R. C. offenders, sent under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act. Certified 24th June, 1881. C.M.—Mr. J. A. Nolan.	
" . .	22. St. Mary's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Lakelands, Sandymount. Certified 25th February, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow.	
" . .	23. Meath Industrial School for Protestant boys, Blackrook. Certified 5th May, 1871. C.M.—Samuel Gordon, esq., M.D., Hon. Secretary.	
" . .	24. Merrion Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 10th June, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Telford.	

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
DUBLIN, . .	25. Heytesbury-street Industrial School for Protestant-girls, Dublin. Certified 24th July, 1869. Jacob Geoghegan, esq., Hon. Secretary.
GALWAY, . .	26. St. Bridget's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Loughrea. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Louisa Smyth.
" . .	27. Clifden Industrial School for R. C. girls, Connemara. Certified 15th July, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Amelia White.
" . .	28. Oughterard Industrial School for R. C. girls, Certified 12th May, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Martyn.
" . .	29. St. Anne's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Galway. Certified 3rd December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Magdalen Blake.
" . .	30. Salthill Industrial School for R. C. boys. Certified September, 1871. C.M.—Rev. A. B. Kerins.
KERRY, . .	31. St. Joseph's Home Industrial Schools, Killarney—For R. C. girls; certified 4th November, 1869. For R. C. young boys; certified 19th August, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. Lombard.
" . .	32. St. Joseph's Industrial School for R. C. boys, Tralee. Certified 25th March, 1871. C.M.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes.
" . .	33. Kerry Home Industrial School for Protestant boys, Tralee. Certified 27th July, 1872. C.M.—Rev. Raymond T. Orpen, Rector of Tralee.
" . .	34. Pembroke Alms House Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tralee. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary E. O'Reardon.
KILKENNY, .	35. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 13th December, 1879. C.M.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne.
" . .	36. Kilkenny Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 22nd March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons.
KING'S, . .	37. St. John's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Parsonstown. Certified 5th July, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Mary A. Beckett.
LIMERICK, .	38. St. George's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Anne Bartley.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
LIMERICK,	39. St. Vincent's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Limerick. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary MacNamara.
"	40. Limerick School for R. C. Boys. Certified 18th August, 1875. C.M.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan.
LONGFORD,	41. Our Lady of Succour Industrial School for R. C. girls, Newtownforbes. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Fallon.
LOUTH,	42. House of Charity Industrial School for R. C. boys, Drogheda. Certified 17th October, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Austin.
"	43. The Dundalk Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 12th July, 1881. C.M.—Mrs. Frances Vigna.
MAYO,	44. St. Columba Industrial School for R. C. girls, Westport. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. M. P. Cullen.
MONAGHAN,	45. St. Martha's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Monaghan. Certified 4th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. X. Finegan.
ROSCOMMON,	46. St. Monica's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Roscommon. Certified 29th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan.
"	47. Summerhill Industrial School for R. C. boys, Athlone. Certified 5th August, 1880. It is proposed that this School should be re-certified for girls. C.M.—To be Mrs. M. A. Pyne.
SLIGO,	48. St. Lawrence Industrial School for R. C. girls, Sligo. Certified 22nd April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones.
TIPPERARY,	49. St. Augustine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Templemore. Certified 20th August, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. Josephine Walsh.
"	50. St. Francis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Cashel. Certified 8th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Xavier J. Carroll.
"	51. St. Louis' Industrial School for R. C. girls, Thurles. Certified 11th December, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. S. O'Shee.
"	52. Tipperary Industrial School for R. C. girls. Certified 1st May, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Mary Catherine M'Namara.

LIST OF INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

Names of
certified
Industrial
Schools.

County.	Name and Situation of Industrial School, Date of Certificate, and Name of Corresponding Manager.
TYRONE, . .	53. St. Catherine's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Strabane. Certified 30th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Mary C. Atkinson.
WATERFORD, .	54. Cappoquin Industrial School for R. C. young boys. Certified 1st March, 1873. C.M.—Mrs. Margaret Devereux.
" . .	55. St. Dominick Industrial School for R. C. girls, Waterford. Certified 13th April, 1871. C.M.—Mrs. Elizabeth Crilly.
WESTMEATH, .	56. Mount Carmel Industrial School for R. C. girls, Moate. Certified 9th April, 1870. C.M.—Mrs. M. C. O'Brien.
WEXFORD, . .	57. St. Aidan's Industrial School for R. C. girls, New Ross. Certified 13th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. Kate Devereux.
" . .	58. St. Michael's Industrial School for R. C. girls, Wexford. Certified 25th November, 1869. C.M.—Mrs. M. J. Walsh.
WICKLOW, . .	59. Meath Industrial School for Protestant girls, Bray. Certified 4th October, 1872. C.M.—Mrs. Emily Vaughan.
CERTIFIED IN 1882.	
SLIGO, . . .	The Banada Abbey Industrial School for R. C. girls, Tubbercurry. Certified 26th June, 1882. C.M.—Mrs. M. A. Connolly.
TO BE CERTIFIED IN 1882.	
WICKLOW, . .	The Rathdrum Industrial School for young boys under 10 years of age was not yet certified when this report went to press.
CORK, . . .	The Passage West Industrial School for young boys under 10 years of age was similarly circumstanced.

APPENDIX II.

DETAILED REPORTS ON CERTIFIED REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in
IRELAND during the year 1881.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

MALONE REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—
Certified 13th March, 1880.

Inspected 10th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881, 99.

State of Premises.—During 1881 a steam engine was purchased, a large chimney was built for the engine house, and appliances, which include a saw bench and tools, were provided at a cost of £450. There are at present no funds available to meet the debt, but the contractors have agreed to accept payment by instalments, extending over a period of two years. The loan due the bank of £794 2s. 9d. has been reduced by £450, but still a balance of £344 2s. 9d. remains, for which the Institution pays interest.

The number of inmates in this Reformatory has latterly much increased, and the accommodation provided is now too limited. A play hall, schoolroom, lavatories, bathroom, kitchen, and a detached infirmary are much required—to provide which it would be most desirable that the managers of this Reformatory should avail themselves of the provisions of the Act 44 and 45 Vic., c. 29, in order to obtain through the Board of Works funds for the erection of the necessary buildings. The managers propose that, when funds are available, the cooking be done by steam, and that hot water be utilized to heat the building. They also intend to provide a plunge bath, and to improve the sanitary arrangements of the Institution.

When I visited I found the buildings very clean, orderly, and well kept. The farm and garden of 39 acres are judiciously managed, and the excellent crops on the land, show that the cultivation, principally by spade labour, although on a poor and stiff soil, is most successful.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the general conduct of the boys, but there were 5 absconders during the year, all of whom were retaken. In consequence of the proximity of the Reformatory to Belfast there is every temptation for the boys to escape, in order to join their old companions. The manager, however, by every means in his power, endeavours to counteract the influences thus brought to bear on the inmates of the school.

Educational state.—The scholastic programme of the school shows that reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar and some geography are taught, and that three hours daily are devoted to school teaching. A library of some 500 books is placed at the disposal of the inmates and is largely availed of. Two teachers have hitherto been employed in the school, and since the commencement of 1882 a third has been engaged. 29 boys were admitted into the school in 1881; of these 2 read and wrote well, 19 could read and write a little and 8 were perfectly illiterate. Bible classes are held on week days. The Rev. Joseph MacKenzie, the Presbyterian chaplain, reports:—

"The conduct of the boys under my care for the last year has been all that I could desire—in the Sabbath School, at Church, and in all my intercourse with them they have manifested the same attention, order, and gentleness.

"On the part of not a few there is the feeling of sadness that their past con-

duct should have rendered their present detention in the Reformatory necessary—with this feeling the hope is usually expressed that it will be a lesson to guide them in after life.

"The more I know of our Reformatory the conviction is the stronger with me that the work, discipline, order, instruction, and separation from old companions is, under God, the true method of saving such boys from ruin."

The Rev. T. W. Clarendon, Rector of St. Thomas', Belfast, reports:—

"The attention and behaviour of the boys, who come especially under my observation, those who are members of the Church of Ireland, have been uniformly good, both at Church and at Sunday school, as well as at my Bible class.

"At the annual examination of Church Sunday schools, which was held at different centres throughout the United Diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore, on Saturday, November 26th, several candidates from the Reformatory were, as on former occasions, successful. Two obtained second prizes; one a first class certificate, and three second class certificates.

"Both Mr. Welland and I earnestly hope that our teaching, as well as that of the Sunday school teachers, may be blessed by God, so that much fruit may be seen in the after lives of the boys who have been committed to our charge."

A system of marks for conduct is adopted in this school to stimulate efforts of self-control. The boys are ranked in five classes, the fifth being the lowest, from which they rise by earning marks for good conduct and industry. Each week the governor apportions the marks from a memorandum kept by the different officers of the establishment.

Health and general condition.—No serious illness or death occurred amongst the inmates of the school during 1881, but one boy on licence with his parents died of consumption during the year. When I visited the school I found all the boys in excellent health. They appear well cared, and the sanitary arrangements of the school are satisfactory.

I annex the report of the medical officer of the school, who is very attentive in the discharge of his duties:—

"I have much pleasure in referring to the excellent health enjoyed by the inmates of the Malone Protestant Reformatory during the past twelve months.

"No cases of serious illness occurred, and at my usual weekly visit I have only as a rule been called upon to prescribe for trivial ailments.

"The ventilation of the house is very perfect, the water supply good, and the general arrangements of the establishment, tending to preserve the health of the boys, are well attended to by the efficient governor, Mr. Barclay."

J. WALTON BROWNE, B.A., M.D., M.R.C.S.E.

Industrial training.—The industrial departments have been efficiently carried on under skilled teachers during the past year, and after the payment of all salaries they show a net profit in the twelve months of £264 16s. 1d., viz.:—Farm, £48 17s. 1d.; tailoring, £47 5s. 11d.; shoemaking, £2 10s. 3d.; carpentry, £86 13s. 6d.; printing, £67 4s. 8d.; gardening, £12 4s. 8d.

The progress made in the technical instruction given to the boys is most satisfactory, and on my last visit the school was a hive of industry, in which the boys are learning to be self-supporting. Mr. Barclay deserves great credit for the success of his efforts in this department.

Staff.—Mr. David Barclay, governor, Mrs. Barclay, matron, assisted by two teachers, a land steward, and a gardener.

Discharges in 1881.—3 boys were placed in employment from the Institution, 6 returned home, 4 went to sea, 4 emigrated, 3 enlisted, 1 died, and 1 absconder was discharged by order of Chief Secretary. Total 22.

Total cost, £3,351 13s. 2d., including £131 16s. 4d. for building; average cost per head £23 8s. 5d. Industrial profits, £264 16s. 1d.

Results.—Of 42 cases discharged during the three years 1878–9–80—33 are doing well, 5 were reconvicted, and 4 have been lost sight of.

Very encouraging letters are received from time to time by Mr. Barclay from former inmates of the school, some of whom are now in the army.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. PATRICK'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL for ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
Co. CORK.

Certified 6th July, 1880.

Inspected 19th October, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881, 243.

State of Premises.—The Manager reports that a sum amounting to £842 13s. 3d. was expended on the buildings of this school and the acquisition of land for farm purposes in 1881. Some out-offices, including a large barn, an extensive coal store, and other requirements, have been erected during 1881. Since the commencement of 1882 a large gas house and a detached hospital were commenced, and are now nearly completed. The detached hospital was much required to preserve life, as in no other school in Ireland has tubercular consumption been so prevalent as in this Reformatory. Five of the six deaths amongst its inmates in 1881 were from that dire disease, and on a late visit to the school in May, 1882, I found two boys in hospital in a hopeless condition, suffering from the same malady. Since the former heating apparatus has broken down, there is no proper method of heating the school buildings in winter, and consequently in the damp climate of Upton the condition of the Reformatory renders the inmates peculiarly susceptible to receive and nourish the tubercular contagion when it takes root. Year after year I have called attention to the defects of the buildings of the school, but the Managers hitherto complained that the want of funds has cramped their efforts. They have built fine workshops, a good school-room, and supplied other requirements; they have extended the farm by the purchase of interest in leases of 256 acres of land, and now that the provisions of the statute of last session 44 and 45 Vic, cap. 29, authorizes the Board of Works to lend money for Reformatory buildings I trust that no further time will be lost in removing defects which so seriously interfere with the well being of the school. The Managers complain that the debt of £5,138 3s. 5d., which now lies over the Institution, has hitherto impeded the necessary improvements in the building, and has prevented the purchase of improved machinery for the workshops. Under present circumstances, they can no longer plead this excuse.

Health and general condition.—The large per-centage of six deaths in this Reformatory, which has an average of only 243 inmates (5 from tubercular consumption and 1 from gastritis), may, in my opinion, be imputed to the defective condition of the buildings already referred to. The detached hospital now being erected will do much to prevent the spreading of contagion, but the heating of the school building before winter must not be lost sight of.

The following is the report of the medical officer on the sanitary state of the school in 1881 :—

"I regret to say that we have lost six boys, one of gastric disease, the rest of pulmonary consumption. Two were sent home to their friends, hoping that change of air and home associations would have helped to prolong life. The rest died in the school. They were markedly scrofulous and of a delicate build from their first entrance into this Institution. Judging from several cases at present in this School, I must candidly say I consider some late admissions quite unsuitable ones to be sent to an Institution meant only for boys who afterwards will be required to earn their bread—as they are decidedly delicate when admitted, and the least cold sets up some form of pulmonary mischief. The food is first rate, and every suggestion I make is immediately attended to. A new Infirmary is being built quite detached from the School. This has been badly required, and I trust will be of much benefit to the poor boys under treatment."

(Signed)

A. M. ALCOCK, Medical Officer.

Upton, 16th February, 1882.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports favourably of the conduct of the inmates of the Reformatory in 1881. He states that discipline has been well maintained, and that the boys were very industrious during the year. A good spirit appears to have prevailed amongst them. Prizes are awarded to the best boys at midsummer and in January for proficiency and industry. I may add that not a single case of absconding from the Institution was reported during the year, and this, in my opinion, is a fair test of the efficient management of the school by the directors. The inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Upton, as well as the people of Cork generally, entertain a most kindly feeling towards the Institution, and give it every help in their power, but the want of a patronage society in connection with this and other male Reformatories in Ireland, sadly interferes with results. The boys, after leaving the Reformatory, congregate in large towns, principally in Cork. They have nobody to supervise them except the Director of Upton, and he has lost all control over them on discharge at the end of their sentences. They all know each other, and hence one badly disposed boy can do much mischief. Another circumstance affecting this Reformatory is the want of a probationary Industrial School in Cork to which all young boys under twelve years of age could be sent. I regretted to observe some boys in the Institution so small that they were employed knitting stockings. Such children should only be in a probationary school. These boys, when they leave the Institution, are just of an age to be influenced by evil minded persons who may have been their companions in the Reformatory; hence frequently sad results ensue.

Educational state.—The school-room is excellent, being very large and well ventilated. The boys passed a good examination at midsummer in reading, writing, arithmetic, and dictation. Book prizes were awarded for proficiency and good conduct. The distribution was made by J. W. Mullen, Esq., High Sheriff of the city of Cork. After the prizes were handed to the happy recipients, he (the High Sheriff) said that since the Corporation had done him the honour of electing him to the office he then held, no duty he performed as High Sheriff afforded him as much pleasure as that which he had gone through that day. The library for the boys has been much enlarged during the year.

Industrial Department.—Cabinet-making, carpentry, smith's work, plumbing, baking, tailoring, shoemaking, book-binding, painting, cart-making, and wheelwright's work are all taught to the boys in the school. The work done in the cabinetmaker's shop is much admired, and will hold competition with the work turned out of any other

factory in Cork. The Farm is well managed, and was much improved during 1881. It is cultivated on the most improved principle, the boys in this department are instructed in all the branches of the best and most approved system of farming. The brass band and choir are well attended to, and seem efficient.

Staff.—The school is managed by the Order of Charity, the Rev. John Hayde being managing director, assisted by a chaplain and 31 officers.

Discharges.—Sixty-five boys were discharged from the school in 1881. Of these 52 obtained employment or returned to friends, 6 emigrated, 1 went to sea, 4 died in school, and 2 with friends while on licence.

The following is the report of results as given by the manager:—*Results.*—Of 154 boys discharged during 1878–79–80, 118 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, 24 have been reconvicted of crime, 5 have died, and the condition of 6 has not been ascertained.

Total cost in 1881, £5,706 17s. 6d., of which £842 13s. 3d. was for building, making cost per head, £20 0s. 4d. Industrial profit, £127 14s. 2d.

* I am informed that the patronage society established in Cork for the benefit of the boys of this school has been broken up for want of attendance of its members, and the funds—£900—have been handed over to the Rev. John Hayde, the manager of the Reformatory, to carry out the objects of the Institution. This is much to be regretted, as it is a matter of vital importance to the boys discharged from the school that the influential gentlemen who manage the society should watch over their career in life. If the St. Vincent de Paul Society would undertake the duties, it would be very desirable, as the society is numerous and influential in Cork.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

HIGH PARK REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,

DRUMCONDRA, DUBLIN.—Certified 21st December, 1883.

Inspected 6th February, &c., 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 54.

State of premises.—The wooden building erected in 1877 for a temporary chapel, at a cost of £300, has now been converted into a refectory. It is a commodious hall, well suited for the purpose, and was much required. The laundry has been improved, and the general arrangements of the establishment are in all respects most satisfactory. The buildings are a model of order and strict cleanliness. No institution in the kingdom is kept with greater care and attention.

The land is well cultivated, the farm offices are very perfect, the dairy stock well cared, and the system of feeding a large number of pigs in a well-ventilated building has been most successful.

The gardens and dressed grounds are most creditably kept by the girls.

Health and general condition.—One girl, who, when admitted was in declining health, died of heart disease in 1881. The health of all the other inmates of the school was most satisfactory; no zymotic disease of any description appeared amongst them, and some who on admission

* In June, 1882, a boy having shown symptoms of insanity was placed in the Cork Lunatic Asylum by the managers of the Reformatory as a dangerous lunatic. He was afterwards discharged by the authorities of the asylum, contrary to the opinion of the medical officer of the school, and as he could not be re-admitted to the school he was placed on licence with his mother. Soon afterwards he committed a murder, and was sentenced to death, but he has since been reprieved.

were in a sad state from neglect and other causes, are now strong and healthy. The extreme cleanliness and care, the wholesome and generous diet, and the judicious employment of the inmates, tend to effect this object.

Conduct and discipline.—An admirable spirit prevails in this reformatory. The girls are very cheerful and happy. They are docile, obedient, and industrious; their faults very few, and of a trifling nature—none requiring serious punishment during the year. The sisters always with the inmates acquire a powerful influence over them, which has procured these satisfactory results.

Education.—The educational programme of the school appears satisfactory. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic teaching. Reading, writing, grammar, geography, spelling, arithmetic, and dictation are taught. Religious and catechetical instruction are given for one hour on week days, and two on Sundays. On Fridays the chaplain examines the classes.

The girls are well instructed in vocal music, and the national anthem and other pieces of music were well sung by them when I visited.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, shirtmaking, and other branches of plain as well as fancy needlework are well taught in this school. The girls use the sewing-machine, they cut out and make all the clothes they wear. They embroider with taste, and make not only chambré gloves, but the finest kid dress-gloves for leading houses in Dublin. They execute large orders of shirtmaking for the shops. They wash and make up fine linen nicely.

Each child according to her capacity is trained to the industry her special capacity entitles her to follow. They are employed in the bake-house, and make excellent bread for the use of the institution and a large asylum which adjoins. They milk cows, make butter, feed and care a large number of pigs. They polish furniture, stain floors, and those intended for domestic service are trained to household duties.

In the month of October, 1881, the members of the Social Science Congress visited the institution, and were much struck by the extreme order and perfect arrangements in the institution, as well as by the superior training of the girls to render them self-supporting after discharge.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Tobin, manager, assisted by seven Sisters of the Order of Our Lady of Charity of Refuge.

The managers state that they are unable to supply the frequent applications made to them for servants and trades workers.

The total cost of the institution in 1881 was £1,459 7s. 8d., making the average cost for each inmate £27 0s. 6d. for the year. Industrial profits £103 13s. 0d.

Results.—Of forty cases discharged during the years 1878–9–80, thirty-five are stated to be doing well, and five are of doubtful character.

Fifteen girls were discharged during the year 1881, four of whom are in domestic service and are giving much satisfaction; four returned to their friends. Two emigrated to Queensland, and two to the United States. One girl was discharged by the Chief Secretary as incurably diseased. One girl died during the year, and two remained in the school until suitable situations were obtained. Children after discharge are never lost sight of by the managers. They are assisted, both by advice and otherwise, by the Sisters, and where necessary their emigration expenses are paid.

The sentence of one girl, an absconder, who had been four years and eight months absent from the school, expired in 1881.

REHOBOTH REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, SOUTH CIRCULAR-ROAD, DUBLIN.—Certified 18th November, 1859.

Inspected 14th December, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 30.

State of premises.—The buildings are in good repair, clean and well kept, and there is abundant accommodation for the number of inmates in the school. The market garden of six acres attached to the institution is remarkably well kept and very remunerative. It is worked by spade labour. The well cultivated vegetables grown on the land obtain the highest prices in the market.

Health and general condition.—With one exception the health of the boys was very good during the year, and when I visited I was much pleased with their healthy and robust condition. The exception was of a boy suffering from consumption, who was placed on licence with his father, and soon after died of the disease.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the boys. They are well conducted and most obedient to the rules. No attempt to abscond was made by any boy during the year. They are contented, industrious, and a good spirit appears to prevail amongst them. The marks system works extremely well in this school. Corporal punishment is rarely if ever inflicted, the deprivation of marks being found to be quite sufficient punishment for any of the trivial offences committed in the school.

Educational state.—The Rev. J. H. Monahan, D.D., Hon. Sec., of the school, takes special interest in the education of the boys and holds frequent examinations of the different classes. He reports that Mr. James Donnell, the teacher, is well qualified for the duties of his office, and is very attentive and zealous in the instruction of the boys. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic teaching. Reading, writing, dictation, grammar, geography, and arithmetic are taught. The Rev. Hugh Hamilton, the Diocesan examiner of the Church Education Society, reports that on his annual examination he found the progress of the boys very satisfactory. Bible classes are held, and the Church catechism and its formularies are well taught.

Industrial training.—Much remunerative work is done in this school. The boys are constantly employed on the farm garden, and care pigs and poultry. They work in the carpenter's shop, where there is a small steam engine to work the circular saw and to turn the lathes. The boys are expert and careful at their work. Shoemaking and tailoring are also taught them.

Staff.—Mr. and Mrs. Hanna, master and matron of this school, continue to give great satisfaction to the committee and to the inspector. Their assistant, Mr. James Donnell, is also an efficient officer. Experienced tradesmen instruct in their various handicrafts.

Discharges in 1881.—One boy emigrated to Natal, South Africa, and has written several very interesting and encouraging letters to the school-manager; another boy was placed on licence with his father, but some time afterwards he died of consumption. The term of one absconder expired while he was absent from the school.

Total cost for 1881, £706 18s. 6d., making cost per head £23 11s. 3d. Industrial profits £133 8s. 11d.

Results.—Of thirty boys discharged in 1878-9-80, twenty-two are doing well, two have been lost sight of, five were reconvicted, and one died. The boys after discharge keep up a correspondence with Mr. Hanna, the manager, and it is very gratifying to read some of the letters received by him.

REFORMATORY FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, 103, CORK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Certified 12th April, 1859.

Inspected 15th December, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 20.

State of premises.—A sum of £19 17s. was expended on the necessary repairs of the building of this school in 1881. I found the premises on my inspection, very clean, orderly, and well kept, in good repair, accommodation sufficient, and with suitable appliances for the training of the children.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children, with two exceptions, was very good during the year. The exceptions were, one, a girl, who, on admission, was in a very delicate state of health; she improved for some time, but ultimately died from scrofula, in August, 1881. The other girl, who suffered from disease of the left lung, is still under medical treatment. When I visited the school I was greatly pleased with the general appearance of the children, who are well looked after by Miss Cooke, the lady superintendent of the institution.

Conduct and discipline.—The excellent arrangements of Miss Cooke in the management of this school have been productive for the most part of the best results, but during 1881 a few of the inmates, led away by the bad example of one girl committed from another school where a lax discipline prevailed, gave some trouble. Soon, however, by the deprivation of marks and lowering of class, the offenders became amenable to discipline and ever since their conduct has been most satisfactory. The constant supervision of the lady superintendent and her assistant, combined with the firm but kind discipline which obtains in this school, produces the good spirit which is noticeable amongst the inmates, and prevents any evil influences from taking firm root amongst the girls.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, orthography, grammar, arithmetic, geography, English history, composition, Scripture, catechism and Church Formularies are taught. The Rev. H. Hamilton, the Examiner under the Church Education Society, reports on 25th January, 1881. "Most of those whom I examined last year have made considerable progress, and the answering was very good, especially in English history, Scripture, and spelling."

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make their own clothes, and are taught the use of the sewing-machine. They cook for the institution, they wash and iron linen, and do house work, including the papering and painting of the school building. They knit socks and stockings, of first-class quality for the public, and do all the needlework for the Reformatory.

Staff.—Miss Cooke manages this School with zeal and efficiency. Her assistant, Miss Fitzgerald, is also most diligent. A messenger is employed, and additional assistants when required.

Discharges in 1881.—One girl was placed in employment and one died. Total cost for 1881, £528 2s. 2d., making the average cost £23 8s. 3d. per head. Industrial profits, £80 8s. 9d.

Results.—Of 16 young offenders discharged during 1878-9-80, 12 are doing well, 2 are doubtful, and two have been reconvicted.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BALLINASLOE.—Certified 23rd December, 1883.

Inspected 21st May, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881, 35.

State of premises.—This reformatory is admirably managed, and the results are most successful. The school is a model of order and cleanliness. The buildings are in the best repair. The conservatory, the dressed grounds, the garden, the farm, and the other parts of the establishment, which are wholly kept by the girls, show the attention paid to their training in useful work, and the skill and knowledge of their instructors.

I never visit the Institution that I do not find the place in all respects more like a well-kept private residence than a school.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates of the school in 1882 was all that could be desired; no serious illness or death occurred amongst them during the year. The girls are well cared, robust, cheery, and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the inmates in 1881 was satisfactory. They show a good spirit of industry, and give little trouble.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, are taught according to the programme of the Board of National Education, and the progress of the inmates is satisfactory. Hullah's system of vocal music is well taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a most creditable manner on my visits.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking and all kinds of plain and ornamental needlework, besides the use of sewing and knitting machines, are carefully taught in this school. The girls braid and embroider on cloth and silk, work in silk and gold; and I have seen their work in gold church embroidery which could not be anywhere surpassed. They cook and bake all the bread used in the establishment, and are likewise trained in the duties of house servants. They wash and make up fine linen, work in the garden and on the farm. The cultivation of bees is well managed in this reformatory. The honey is taken from them without the loss of a single insect. Cyprian and Ligurian queen bees are imported to improve the stock, and large quantities of honey are thus secured. The system here carried out, if generally followed, would add considerably to the productive industries of the country.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Burke, assisted by four Sisters of Mercy, manage the reformatory.

Discharges in 1881.—Seventeen were discharged, thirteen to employment, and four emigrated.

Total cost in 1881, £1,020 14s. 6d., making cost per head, £29 3s. 3d. Industrial profit, £75 6s. 11d.

Results.—Of twenty-six girls discharged in 1878-9-80, twenty-five are known to be doing well, and one was reconvicted.

KING'S COUNTY.

REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, PHILIPSTOWN.—
Certified 22nd December, 1870.

Inspected 18th March, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881, 290.

State of premises.—No new building was erected for this Reformatory in 1881, but a sum amounting to £212 10s. was expended on improvements and repairs of existing buildings during the year. £87 10s., the last instalment for the purchase of the large cellular iron prison which contains 250 cells, was paid to the Prisons Board. The elder boys sleep in these separate cells, which are locked, but a watchman is in attendance at night in case of illness. A heating apparatus for the chapel and lavatory is now being erected.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1881. No serious illness occurred in the school during the year; no death.

The medical officer, Dr. Clarke, resides close to the Institution, and is frequent in his visits. Should any sickness arise, the boy is immediately sent to the hospital of the institution, which is in a spacious, well-ventilated building, and completely isolated.

The sanitary arrangements of the school are very good. Built on a gravel bank, surrounded by peat, the inmates of the institution are in a great measure exempt from scrofula and tuberculosis, which are so rife in other institutions not so well circumstanced.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the general conduct of the boys, with, however, two exceptions. He reports that during the last eighteen months no boy has attempted to abscond from the school, which, compared with former years, shows the improved spirit which now prevails in the institution. During 1881, the manager adopted a new system of classification, by which the younger boys are kept as far as possible from the older inmates, and have separate play-ground and dormitory. This arrangement is an improvement on the former system, but I trust the time is not far distant when no boy under twelve will be sent to a gaol or a reformatory.

I believe the want of some such classification as the above in past years has caused many of the relapses which have come under my notice. The large recreation hall has a library for the use of the boys, and various games. It is used as a concert hall, and for meetings of the "Good Conduct Club," whose duty it is to aid the brothers in maintaining good order and discipline.

Educational state.—Three hours daily in summer and four in winter are devoted to the scholastic instruction of the boys under five brothers, one of whom, it is stated, was trained under the Board of National Education.

Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, grammar, and dictation are taught. The brothers are aided by ten monitors chosen from amongst the boys. The manager states that no boy is allowed out on licence without passing an examination as to his scholastic proficiency.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, smith's work, wheelwright's work, plumbing, tailoring, shoemaking, baking, harness-making, gas-making, and cooper's work are taught. The boys work on the farm (130 acres), and have care of cattle and sheep.

Staff.—Rev. P. Newman, the manager, is assisted by a staff of 25 officers, consisting of a chaplain, 16 brothers, and 8 trades' instructors.

Discharges.—Fifty boys were discharged in 1881. The Manager reports that of these 31 were placed in employment, 11 returned to their friends, 4 went to sea, 1 enlisted, 3 emigrated.

Total cost in 1881, £6,798 13s. 6d., making the cost per head £23 2s. 10d. Industrial profit, £539 18s. 7d.

Results.—Of the 168 boys discharged during the years 1878–9–80, 137 are stated to be doing well; 13 were reconvicted, 10 lost sight of, 6 doubtful, and 3 have since died.

COUNTY LIMERICK.

ST. JOSEPH'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLARE-STREET, LIMERICK.—Certified 25th January, 1859.

Inspected 8th April and 12th October, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 45.

State of premises.—Besides £1,745 18s. 6d., expended in 1880, a further sum of £1,619 13s. 3d. was laid out on this school in 1881, between the purchase of the new site and the erection of new buildings. It is calculated that the total cost of the new school-house will reach £4,000.

Health and general condition.—No deaths occurred amongst the girls under orders of detention in this school during 1881. The girls were well cared, and the inmates were free from serious or epidemic disease during the year, with the exception of one poor child, whose period of detention in the Reformatory had expired in July, 1880, but who being friendless and without a home, had been given an asylum in the institution. She was suffering from consumption, and succumbed to the disease in April, 1881.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1881. No grave fault was committed by any inmate of the school during the year. An admirable spirit of industry, with great anxiety to please the Sisters, prevails in the institution, and the girls are docile, cheery, and very happy.

Educational state.—Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic teaching in the school, where reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, and the religious instruction of the girls is carefully attended to.

Industrial training.—House work and laundry work are well taught in this school. The girls learn the use of the sewing-machine, do plain work, and cut out and make all the clothing they wear. They knit, braid, and do crochet work. They are well instructed in the manufacture of various kinds of lace—gipure, Limerick, applique, and running lace. Through their labours, the old Limerick lace has now been revived in the city of Limerick, and their work in this branch of industry is highly prized.

The girls work in the garden, bake bread, feed pigs and poultry. They are very tidy in their dress and persons, and are industrious. In January, 1882, the school was visited by a certified teacher of cookery from South Kensington (Miss Cole), by whom the inmates were given lessons in practical cookery.

A sum amounting to £234 13s. 8d. was realized during the year by the work of the inmates, showing what can be done by even a few girls who are taught habits of industry.

The girls trained in this school have in it a home to which they can always return when temporarily out of employment through bad health or otherwise.

The girls who emigrate bring their lace patterns and frames with them to be usefully employed on the voyage.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley, with a staff of five Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd, managed the school in 1881.

Fourteen girls were discharged in 1881, of whom 1 was sent to employment, 9 to friends, 3 emigrated, and 1 died.

Total cost for 1881, £2,784 14s. 9d., of which £1,619 18s. 3d. was for building, making cost per head, £25 17s. 9d. Industrial profits, £234 13s. 8d.

Results.—Of 24 discharged during 1878-9-80, 20 are doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, 1 is doubtful, and 2 have since died.

COUNTY MONAGHAN.

SPARK'S LAKE REFORMATORY FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 29th July, 1859.

Inspected 24th January, 4th July, 13th November, &c., 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 62.

State of premises.—The new laundry, bath-room, dormitory, lavatory, and other appliances in connexion with the Reformatory are now completed, and fully answer the object intended, especially the plunge-bath, which has been found most conducive to health. The bath-room adjoins the laundry, and is supplied with hot water from the boiler, an arrangement by which the children can have the advantages of a plunge-bath without the expenditure which such baths ordinarily entail. It is lined with white marble, and the slabs and basins of the lavatory are also of marble. A water main has been laid down from the adjoining lake, by which a plentiful supply of water can always be obtained. A lecture room for instruction in cookery has been fitted up in the institution.

When I visited, I found the buildings in good repair, clean, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates during 1881 has been very good. No serious illness, no death. No expense is spared in providing medical comforts for the sick, including cod-liver oil, eggs, and various extras.

Conduct and discipline.—The separation of the inmates into classes works satisfactorily. By this arrangement the younger girls are removed from contamination by the older and more vicious.

This school is well managed, and the general conduct of the inmates during the year was very satisfactory. None of the girls gave much trouble. They were, as a rule, docile, obedient, and most industrious. An excellent spirit prevails amongst them.

Educational state.—The scholastic education in this school is efficiently conducted, and although many of the girls when admitted were quite illiterate considerable progress was made by them during the year. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic and moral instruction. Reading, writing, dictation and arithmetic, are well taught. Vocal music is also taught in the school, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music on my visit.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, mantua and vest-making, plain and ornamental needlework, the use of sewing and knitting machines,

knitting and embroidery, point lace, and upholstery of beds are carefully taught in this school. The girls wash and make up fine linen nicely. They learn the duties of house servants, they bake bread, and are well instructed in the art of cooking.

During 1881, Mrs. Thompson, a first-class certified teacher in cookery from South Kensington, gave lectures to the girls in her art. The result was most gratifying, and she was enabled to give qualifying certificates to some of the girls. Later in the year, Miss Cole, also a certified teacher in cookery, gave some excellent practical lectures in cookery to the girls.

Some girls are employed in the garden, and some care cattle, pigs, and poultry. They milk cows, and learn dairy management—the main object being to instruct the inmates in what can enable them to earn an honest livelihood after discharge.

Staff.—Mrs. Finnigan and six Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Discharges.—Twelve girls were discharged in 1881, of whom one went to employment, five returned to their friends, and six emigrated.

Total cost in 1881, £1,559 17s. 11d., making the average cost £25 3s. 2d. per head. Industrial profit, £137 13s. 7d.

Results.—Of the thirty-eight girls discharged in 1878-9-80, thirty are known to be doing well, six were reconvicted, and two have been lost sight of. Some of the girls now hold good situations with credit to themselves, and keep up a correspondence with the manager.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

ST. KEVIN'S REFORMATORY SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
GLENCREE, ENNISKERRY.—Certified March 12, 1889.

Inspected 7th August, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 276.

State of premises.—A sum of £247 5s. 6d. was expended on the buildings of this Reformatory in 1881, and since the commencement of 1882, a further considerable expenditure has been incurred. New workshops are being built, and the extreme end of the main building is, I am informed, to be fitted up as an Infirmary, which will be perfectly isolated from any of the other apartments of the building, and with a separate staircase. The play-hall, band-room, and show-room for manufactured articles, now in course of erection, will, it is calculated, be completed early in the autumn. These three apartments will occupy a block of buildings 185 feet in length by 34 in breadth.

Since last inspection the dormitories have been sheeted overhead with timber, and the ventilation improved. The walls have also been wainscotted. The long dormitory has been lengthened by the addition of two apartments formerly used by Brothers.

When the trades shops for tailors and harness-makers have been removed from the apartments intended for the proposed new hospital to their new quarters, the present hospital building will be used as a dormitory for the junior boys.

Health and general condition.—No serious disease or death occurred in this Reformatory during 1881. Situate on peaty ground in the high mountains, the boys are in a measure free from the contagion of consumption, unless those who have brought the germs of the disease with them from their former haunts; and I am of opinion that when suitable

accommodation is provided to shield the inmates from the severity of the hard winters on a mountain 1,800 feet in height, the health of the boys of the school will be most satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—Twenty-two cases of absconding occurred from this school (2 twice) during 1881. Thirteen boys escaped on one occasion at night from the long dormitory, when the watchman on guard is stated to have fallen asleep, and the windows were not barred. Six of these boys returned voluntarily to the school, and the remainder were afterwards captured. To prevent a repetition of this neglect, a second watchman is now employed at night, and a tell-tale clock, to be pegged every quarter of an hour, has been placed in the dormitory.

The manager reports favourably of the general conduct of the boys in the school. He states—"The boys were docile, respectful, and industrious during the year. Grave faults were rare, and were only committed by a few. He considers that an excellent spirit prevails amongst the rest."

Educational state.—The manager reports that reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, mensuration, geometry, and algebra are taught. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction. He adds that the boys, with few exceptions, have made fair progress during the year. One teacher holds a first-class certificate under the Board of National Education.

There is a well-trained brass band in the establishment, and the musical performance of the boys is very creditable to their instructor.

Industrial Training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, wheelwright's and smith's work, cabinet-making, turning, wood carving, masonry, stone-cutting and quarrying, harness-making, baking, gas-making, painting and glazing, as well as farm work, are taught the boys. New workshops are being fitted up for the tailors and harness-makers; they were much required.

A new plot of land has been reclaimed, and a good deal of draining and fencing has been done during the winter of 1881.

Some new machines were purchased for the boot shop, which has now a most complete plant of the newest and most approved machinery.

A large class of boys stated to be too young for trades (there are 30 at present, and formerly the number was much greater) are employed to knit stockings. Such an employment will never train the children to earn their bread after discharge; and I am very anxious that such young boys should not be sent to a reformatory.

Staff.—Rev. D. McIntyre, assisted by one clergyman and 16 lay brothers, manage this school. There are besides on the staff a school-master, tailor, mason, carpenter, stonecutter, blacksmith, harness-maker, bandmaster, and night watchman.

Discharges.—Sixty-nine discharged, 18 to employment, 33 to friends, 7 enlisted, 9 emigrated, three expired of 2 absconded.

Total cost £7,082 13s. 6d., of which £247 5s. 6d. was for building, making the cost per head £24 15s. 3d. Industrial profits, £299 13s. 4d.

Results.—224 discharged in 1878-9-80, of whom 3 have since died, 200 are stated to be doing well, 1 is doubtful, 18 have been convicted, and 2 lost sight of.

The Manager reports:—

"We have made arrangements with the Canadian Government agent to send a number of boys to Canada, and the Archbishop of Toronto, the Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, has assured me that they will be looked after carefully by the Government agent on their arrival in Canada. He also stated that the

priests make it their business to look after the young emigrants. There is a house where they are kept until a situation is provided for them. In the house they are charged a few shillings per week, which the manager of the Reformatory will pay. Dr Lynch states that it will not be necessary to pay for more than two weeks' board. Two suits of clothes are to be given to each by the manager before they leave the Reformatory."

CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

COUNTY OF ANTRIM.

THE ULSTER INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL TRAINING SHIP "GIBRALTAR" FOR
PROTESTANT BOYS, BELFAST.—Certified 22nd June, 1872.

Inspected 11th November, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates in 1881, 310.

State of Premises.—A sum of £339 4s. 11d. was expended on ordinary repairs, and the refitting of the ship and boats in 1881. The wear and tear of the rigging and fittings, consequent on constant use, necessitated a heavy expenditure during the year. At the same time I am perfectly satisfied that every attention was paid that the disbursements might be as small as possible, consistent with the proper keeping up of the present satisfactory condition of the vessel and boats.

The caulking and ballasting of the ship is carefully attended to, and its trim and orderly condition show how scrupulously the requisite arrangements are looked after in all their details.

When I made my inspection I was much pleased with the very clean and orderly condition in which I found the ship, which is most creditable to Captain Kerby, who is in command of the vessel, as well as to the officers of his staff.

On the occasion of the official visit to the ship in February last, of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, as Admiral Superintendent of the Naval Reserves, he expressed to me his approval of the manner in which the boys are trained; and he added that he considered the ship was one of the best managed he had visited. After a most minute and careful inspection he entered in the Visitors' Book as follows:—

"I have had much pleasure in visiting the "Gibraltar," and inspecting the boys and method of instruction and wish to express my great satisfaction with what I have seen.

"ALFRED, Rear-Admiral."

Health and general condition.—No zymotic disease occurred in the school during 1881, notwithstanding that small-pox and scarlatina prevailed in Belfast during many months of the year. The Medical Officer in his report attributes this immunity from epidemic disease, in a great measure to the sanitary precautions adopted by Captain Kerby; as well as to the excellent ventilation of the ship, and the attention paid to the individual wants of the boys.

Although the general health of the inmates of the ship was satisfactory nine deaths occurred during the year. Four of these were from tubercular consumption, 1 from tubercular meningitis, 1 from disease of the brain, and 2 from heart and lung diseases. In one instance it became necessary to amputate the leg of a boy who succumbed soon after the operation.

The following is the report of the Visiting Surgeon of the institution :—

"In presenting the Medical Report I have pleasure in stating that the boys have enjoyed good health during the last twelve months. No epidemic has occurred, and I consider this very satisfactory. When we take into account that small-pox and scarlatina have been so prevalent in Belfast for many months, this immunity of the ship from disease I attribute largely to the sanitary precautions, arranged and carried out by Captain Kerby. The ventilation of the ship is very effectual, and the boys are well clothed and cared for.

"J. WALTON BROWN, D.A., M.D., M.R.C.S. ENG., Visiting Surgeon."

It has been long felt that an infirmary on land in connexion with the ship is absolutely necessary, to preserve the inmates from tuberculosis in its different forms, which is each year so fatal to the inmates of the "Gibraltar." In 1879, 11 deaths were reported, 7 of which were from consumption, 3 from tubercular meningitis, and 1 from lung disease. In 1880, the only deaths in the ship (4) were from consumption. In 1881, as already stated, the majority of the deaths were likewise from tubercular diseases.

Situated as the ship is, buried in a mud bank in the old course of the river, it is not a suitable place in which boys labouring under tubercular disease should remain.

It would be desirable that an infirmary on land connected with an establishment for small boys too young to be admitted on board the ship should be provided. Such an arrangement is much required as as there is no Industrial School at present in Belfast into which young boys can be admitted, the minimum age for the "Gibraltar" being ten years.

The establishment of a school for young boys with an infirmary in connection with the "Gibraltar" has received the approval of the Chief Secretary who has consented to increase the limit in the number to be admitted to the institution to 350. Some such provision is very necessary for the well-being of the boys, and will, I trust, be speedily carried out. The managing Committee of the ship have postponed their final decision in the matter until the Report of the Royal Commission now sitting on Reformatory and Industrial Schools has been made to Parliament, but I have no doubt that the arrangement will meet the approval of the Commission.

Conduct and discipline.—The Captain Superintendent reports that the general conduct of the boys was very satisfactory in 1881. No boy absconded from the ship during the year. In one instance only was any serious offence committed; a boy who threatened one of the officers of the staff was for that reason sent to a Reformatory, as an example to others, and this had a very good effect. Two or three of the boys only were guilty of trifling offences, and the general discipline of the ship was well kept up by the judicious and kindly treatment of the inmates by Captain Kerby and his staff.

Educational state.—A sound primary education is given to the boys, and the programme of the National Board is carefully followed.

Reading, spelling, writing, dictation, grammar, and geography are taught. The School continues to be efficiently conducted under well qualified teachers, Messrs. Patterson and Quinn, who are assisted by monitors chosen from among the boys.

The scholastic progress of the boys was lately tested by John Gordon, Esq., the District Inspector under the Board of National Education, who reports :—

"I have this day examined the boys of the Training Ship "Gibraltar" in literary subjects, comprising reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic, with

grammar and geography in the two highest classes; they are classed as follows:—First class 60, Second class 66, Third class 85, Fourth class 61, Fifth class 25. In the junior classes—first and second—the reading and spelling, with a few exceptions, is very fair; writing and arithmetic very good. The general proficiency of the senior classes is very satisfactory, the reading and writing being remarkably good. The highest class—the fifth—shows a creditable amount of proficiency in grammar and geography. The order and discipline are excellent. Altogether I am very much pleased with the state of the School."

The Honorary Chaplains to the ship, who conducted the examination of the classes in Holy Scripture, reports:—

"With the assistance of six other clergymen, I have this day conducted the Annual Examination of the boys in Holy Scripture, the subjects comprised selected portions of the Old and New Testaments; as to the results I have pleasure in referring you to the examiners' report.

"For myself I am pleased to state that the results have been in every way most satisfactory.

"This year (in addition to the Annual Examination in Holy Scripture) a special one in the formularies of the Presbyterian and those of the Church of Ireland was conducted by my fellow Honorary Chaplain (the Rev. Robert Crawford) and myself. Mr. Crawford joins me in saying the boys manifested a superior knowledge of these subjects; their answers being accurate and very intelligent. The successful boys well earned the six prizes offered beforehand by the Hon. Chaplains.

"Too much cannot be said for the admirable manner in which the lads have been taught. I beg to thank Captain Kerby and his staff for the valuable assistance they rendered in the examination.

"STEPHEN PHILLIPS, Chaplain to the Mission to Seamen Society."

The Clergymen above referred to, report that—

"The answering was exceedingly good, exhibiting much painstaking, diligence, and conscientious industry, together with thorough efficiency upon the part of the teachers, while the boys must have been both attentive and intelligent to have attained to such proficiency. The answering in the mass examination was general, quick, and accurate; while those that were examined separately for prizes, as a rule, manifested an amount of knowledge of Scripture and intelligent comprehension of the vital truths of revelation which is rarely met with amongst boys of their station."

The Rev. R. Crawford adds that he examined the boys in catechism and that the answering of all was very satisfactory, and in some instances without one mistake. He expressed himself pleased to forward prizes to three boys for superior answering.

Industrial training.—Practical seamanship, besides carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, and sailmaking, are carefully taught in this school. Captain H. Wilson, who is a practical seaman, reports after a recent examination of the boys in seamanship, that "the knowledge exhibited by the boys far exceeded his expectations; many answering the most difficult questions with great readiness, making it hard to fix on the prize winners," and he expressed his astonishment that the superintendent and officers of the ship should have brought the boys to such a high state of efficiency in their knowledge of the subject.

Staff.—One important change was made in the working staff of the institution in 1881—Mr. Voss, chief officer, long connected with the institution, resigned. He was succeeded by Mr. Stephenson, a retired gunner, Royal Navy, who is giving satisfaction. Captain Kerby and his staff continue to discharge their duties to the entire satisfaction of the Committee, and under their careful supervision the inmates of the ship have been brought to their present very satisfactory condition.

I have further to add that a serious loss to the Institution has occurred through the resignation of Captain Dent, who on the death of the late Mr. Bristow accepted the Honorary Secretaryship of the school. To his unremitting attention in a great measure is due its success. The Committee in their report for 1881 observe that Captain Dent was thoroughly imbued with a philanthropic spirit, giving himself up to the good work of juvenile reformation and the spread of temperance. They wish him health and happiness in the new sphere of labour upon which he has now entered in England. He has been succeeded by Robert Micks, Esq.

Results.—Of 137 boys discharged during 1878–79–80, 101 are doing well; 26 have not been heard of for some time. This, of course, is in many cases the result of the occupation of the boys who are absent at sea. Four are doubtful and five have been convicted, and one has since died.

Total cost in 1881, £5,817 6s. 9d., of which £339 4s. 11d. was expended on the ship. Cost per head, £17 13s. 5d.

General observations.—In their report for 1881 the Committee express their conviction that the ship is doing her fair share of good work amongst the other Industrial institutions of the country, and express their thankfulness to Providence for the success that has hitherto attended their efforts. It is a matter of congratulation that their efforts have been so successful, and that so many of the boys who have left the school are doing well. On Christmas day a number of the old boys had dinner on the ship with their former associates, some in military and navy uniform, and all prospering in their respective callings. This evidence of the success in life of their former companions has a most encouraging effect on the remaining inmates of the ship. One lad, William Rolleston, a former inmate of the school, has been presented with the Albert Medal for gallant conduct at sea in saving life at the imminent risk of his own. After one boat with five men had been swamped and all hands drowned, Rolleston with two other seamen, put off in a much smaller boat and succeeded in rescuing the crew of the ship, although a heavy gale was blowing and high sea running at the time in the middle of the Atlantic.

HAMPTON HOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, BALMORAL, BELFAST.

Certified 13th April, 1874.

Inspected 11th Nov., 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1881,	66
Under six years of age,	2
Do., in excess of limit,	2
Voluntary inmates,	3

State of premises.—During 1881, a sum amounting to £137 17s. 2d. was expended on repairs of the school buildings, the sinking of a pump, and other improvements. As hitherto, I found the school on my inspection, in a most creditable condition of order and cleanliness. The girls tidy and well looked after, and the institution in all respects admirably managed. The different apartments neatly kept, with everything in its proper place; the object being to train the girls to be good household servants.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred on the school in 1881, both from tubercular disease—one from consumption, the other from tubercular peritonitis.

The health of the other children was very good in 1881, and they appeared to me when I visited, the picture of health—very cheery and happy,—no zymotic malady occurred in the school during the year. The medical officer of the Institution, Dr. William Whitla, reports most favourably of the care taken of the children in it.

Conduct and discipline.—With few exceptions the conduct of the inmates of the school was very satisfactory in 1881. They are obedient, and appear well trained to order, discipline, and industry.

Educational state.—The manager reports very favourably of the progress of the girls in scholastic knowledge. She states that they show a decided wish to improve, and she anticipates that some will become good school teachers. On my visit, they sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a very creditable manner. The manager adds;—"The results of their examination in religious knowledge was exceedingly satisfactory." The Committee believe that a high moral tone continues to be maintained amongst the girls. Over thirty children, who were examined by the Rev. S. W. Darley, gave great satisfaction, and obtained certificates in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd divisions.

Industrial training.—Needlework is well taught in the school. The girls cut out and make the clothing which they wear, and some work the sewing machine. They knit counterpanes and other work. They braid and work embroidery. In housework, the girls have made considerable progress; cooking is well taught under the instruction of one of the ladies who attended the Schools of Cookery, South Kensington, London. Girls who show an aptitude for attending the sick are trained as nurses, others are taught general house work and laundry work. They are employed on the farm, milk cows, care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Miss K. Thorpe, lady superintendent, a schoolmistress, a sewing teacher, and a working housekeeper. Miss Thorpe still merits the approval of the Committee, and I consider her to be an efficient and painstaking officer.

Honorary Secretaries.—Rev. Walter Riddell and John Coates, Esq., J.P. The latter is also Corresponding Manager.

Total cost in 1881, £1,380 15s. 0d., of which £137 17s. 2d. was for building, making the cost per head, £17 0s. 6d. Industrial profits, £189 9s. 9d.

Results.—13 girls discharged during 1878-9-80; 12 doing well, and 1 lost sight of.

This being the only Industrial School for Protestant Girls in Ulster, the Chief Secretary has consented to increase the limit of admissions, so soon as the Managers enlarge the Institution, commensurate with the wants of the district, and I trust that the Committee will soon avail themselves of the promise.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
MILLTOWN, BELFAST.

Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 13th November, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates under limit of rules,	150
Voluntary inmates,	2
In excess of limit,	2

State of premises.—No change has been made in this school since my last inspection. The buildings continue to be well and carefully kept. I found them in good repair, very clean and orderly. The land is well cultivated, but, although the Managing Committee promised in 1879, when granted an increase in the limit of the number of inmates to 150, that milch cows would be provided for the use of the establishment, as well as for the purpose of instructing the boys in dairy management, they now refuse to do so, and they state, "the Committee have found out that the milk received from contractor is much better and cheaper than that which could be obtained by the school keeping cows." For a similar reason they object to fit up a bakehouse to instruct the boys in a useful trade, being of opinion that "it would only entail loss without the slightest advantage." I feel it my duty to say that I highly disapprove of the decision to which the Managers have come, which is at variance with the practice in most other schools.

Health and general condition.—Three of the inmates of this school died from tubercular diseases in 1881. The manager reports that the other boys were in good health during the year. They were so when I made my inspection.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys was very good during the year. No case of absconding was reported and when I visited the school I found the boys very industriously employed and they appeared subject to discipline.

Educational state.—Mr. Collins, the resident master, who is well qualified under the Board of National Education, continues to superintend the instruction of the boys. The programme of the Board is followed, and the manager reports that the educational state of the school is good.

The brass band of the school is well taught, and the boys played the National Anthem on the occasion of my visit, in a satisfactory manner.

Industrial training.—Shoemaking is extensively developed in this school, and the manager reports that the boys trained in the shoemaking department have no difficulty in supporting themselves by their labour when they quit the school. Cabinet-making and carpentry are also taught, and the boys show a fair proficiency in these branches also, but the manager reports that they are too young to acquire a good knowledge of the trades. The instruction of the boys in tailoring is satisfactory. The younger boys are taught knitting and shirtmaking under a female instructor. The use of the sewing machine is also taught.

The farm of four acres is well worked by the boys, and the crops are very good.

Staff, resident.—Mr. Collins, superintendent; three assistant teachers, a drill master, Mrs. Collins, matron, and her assistant. A land steward resides beside the school.

Non-resident.—Rev. J. P. Greono (Adm. St. Malachy's), three trades' instructors, three workmistresses of junior boys.

Total cost in 1881, £3,308 7s. 3d.; cost per head, £21 9s. 8d.; industrial loss, £93 5s. 5d.

Results.—36 boys discharged during 1878-9-80, all reported to be doing well.

ST. PATRICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,

CRUMLIN-ROAD, BELFAST.—Certified 27th August, 1869.

Inspected 12th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates under limitation of rules,	97
In excess of limit,	1
Voluntary inmates,	38

State of premises.—Various improvements have been made in this school during the past few years. In 1879-80 a new laundry, baths, lavatories, workrooms, and an infirmary were completed, and the limit in the number of inmates in the school was increased to 100. In April 1882 a further increase of 10 was granted. The buildings are, however, still susceptible of improvement.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1881. No death occurred amongst the inmates during the year, nor was any serious illness or zymotic disease reported. When small-pox raged in Belfast the girls were all vaccinated which prevented the malady from appearing in the school. They are well cared and taught, are very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. No serious offence was reported during the year, the faults having been few and trifling. A firm but motherly discipline is maintained by the Sisters of Mercy, who manage the school. One girl, while on licence with her mother, committed larceny and was sent to High Park Reformatory on the prosecution of the parents.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, spelling, grammar, dictation, arithmetic, history, and geography, are taught. The girls are instructed by two teachers who are qualified. The Diocesan Inspector, Rev. D. McCushion, reports favourably of the religious training of the girls. Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and the inmates sing the National Anthem and other pieces of music when I visit.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, millinery, and other branches of needlework are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. They knit, braid, and embroider. They work church furniture and clerical vestments. They cut out and make ladies' underclothing. They do laundry work, and make up fine linen nicely. They are instructed in housework, and other duties of domestic servants. The older girls wash, dress, and care their younger companions, and are thus trained to be useful servants, for which there is a demand in Belfast. Much work is done in the school for the public.

Staff.—Rev. A. Macaulay, who was corresponding manager in 1881, resigned during the present year, on removal to a distant part of the country. He has been succeeded by the Rev. James Hamill. Two Sisters of Mercy have charge of the school, and are assisted by 2 scholastic teachers, 3 dressmakers, laundress, and servant.

Total cost in 1881, £3,094 6s. 1d., of which £1,018 2s. 6d. was for building, making the average cost per head £21 3s. 8d.; industrial profit, £8 17s. 9d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Twenty-five discharged; 23 doing well; and 2 doubtful.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH.

THE MIDDLETOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 21st June, 1881.

Inspected 8th March, 6th July, 13th November, &c., 1881.

Average number of inmates, 20

State of Premises.—This school was erected in 1878, although not certified till June, 1881, and then for only twenty children, although there is accommodation for a larger number in the building. It is a handsome structure of red brick from the designs of Lanyon and Lynn of Belfast, standing on eighteen acres of good land, fourteen acres of which are held in fee-simple, the remainder in perpetuity, subject to a small rent.

The school is, however, deficient in various appliances, including a refectory, a kitchen, hot and cold baths, a laundry, a dairy and farm offices, which when receiving a certificate, the manager promised to erect. The architects accordingly drew up plans in keeping with the main building, and they included a swimming bath with hot water adjoining the laundry for the girls.

In January, 1882, I received stringent orders from the Chief Secretary not to encourage any expenditure by managers in the hope of getting an extension beyond their present limit.

Under the circumstances, I felt that I would not be justified in allowing the managers to expend the large sum of money which the proposed additions would entail. I accordingly telegraphed to the manager, Rev. Canon Quinn, not to proceed with the works in the hope of getting a greater number of children at a future period, and accordingly nothing has been done.

It was, however, with regret that I was compelled to stop the development of a school which promised so well, but I had no option.

There are at present eight cows on the land which is well suited for dairy farming, and on my visit to the school on 7th July, 1882, in a field of flax on the farm I measured the stems which were three feet in length.

Health and general condition.—Many of the children on admission were suffering from the effects of insufficient nourishment. They are all now strong and healthy. No disease of any kind has appeared in the school since its opening.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The children are docile and obedient, and look bright, cheery, and happy. Punishments are unknown amongst them.

Educational state.—Of the twenty children admitted only one could read and write well, nine could read imperfectly, all the remainder were quite illiterate. The school is in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector reports most favourably of the progress of the children.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches, and machine work are taught. The girls already make the clothes they

wear; they milk cows, make butter, and rear calves, pigs and poultry. It is intended that the girls be taught the cultivation and management of flax, the school being situated in the midst of a flax-growing district, and through it a knowledge of the management of flax might be diffused through the other schools of Ireland by the transfer of the children, and the cultivation might thus be revived in the south and west of Ireland from which it has altogether disappeared.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Donovan and 3 Sisters of the Order of St. Louis manage the school.

Total cost, £316 14s. 1d., of which £40 was for buildings; industrial profit, £8 16s. 4d.

COUNTY OF CAVAN.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CAVAN.

Certified 1st October, 1869.

Inspected 19th December, 1881.

Average number of inmates within limit of rules in 1881,	86
Voluntary inmates,	1
Above limit and under age,	2

State of premises.—I found the school in excellent repair. No addition or alteration was made in the buildings in 1881. They still require improvement. The farm and out-offices are equal to their requirements.

Health and general condition.—One child died from the bursting of a blood vessel; another from tubercular consumption, a disease to which four or five of the child's family had already succumbed. A third died, while on licence, of consumption also. The health of the other children was very good. They are well cared, and every attention is paid to their wants, but the town of Cavan has always been considered very unhealthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The girls are docile, obedient, and tolerant to each other. Rewards are given for diligence and for tidy habits. Faults are few and trifling. The girls are bright, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The girls are instructed by a competent teacher, assisted by Sisters. The programme of the National Board is well taught, and although not in connexion with the Board officially, the Inspectors visit the school occasionally, and on the last occasion W. R. Molloy, esq., Head Inspector, expressed his approval of the teaching given in the school.

On my visit I examined the classes and was much pleased, especially with the writing. Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other selections in a most creditable manner.

Industrial training.—The capacity of each child is studied, and according to her capabilities she is trained to that branch of industry to which she is best fitted.

Needlework in its various branches and the use of the different sewing machines are well taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops. They make fine lace, ladies' underclothing, and embroider church vestments. They do all kinds of housework, laundry and dairy work. They feed calves, pigs, and poultry, and work on the farm. They bake their own bread and understand confectionery.

Staff.—Mrs. C. M. Murphy, corresponding manager, and 17 other religious Sisters of the Order of St. Clare, with 4 paid assistants, manage the school.

Total cost of institution in 1881, £1,631 18s. 3d.; cost per head, £18 15s. 1d.; industrial profit, £35 4s. 6d.

Results.—Of 43 girls discharged during the years 1878–9–80, 1 has since died, 39 are doing well, 1 is doubtful, and 3 have been recommitted to the school.

The manager reports that she is unable to supply all the demands from the neighbouring towns for servants, and she adds that she receives the most favourable accounts of the efficiency and trustworthiness of those in situations.

COUNTY OF CLARE.

ENNIS INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 28th February, 1880.

Inspected 15th March and 13th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention (within limit of rules),	51
Under 6 years,	3
Voluntary inmates,	9
Externs who attend the National school on premises—on roll 556; average attendance,	326

State of premises.—£476 18s. 0d. were expended on this school during 1881, when the certificate which had been limited to 40 children was increased to 80. Various improvements have been made, including a well-constructed swimming bath with hot and cold water, adjoining the laundry, also a lavatory and a bakehouse.

The Manager states that since the hot water swimming bath has been in use, skin diseases have altogether disappeared from the inmates, and the improvement in the health of the girls is most remarkable.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children in 1881 was very satisfactory, with one exception, that of a girl who suffered from a severe attack of bronchitis. No zymotic disease; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory, with the exception of two girls who absconded. They, however, are now obedient and amenable to discipline.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the National Board of Education, and W. J. Browne, esq., the District Inspector, reports that the proficiency in the several classes was fairly satisfactory. At the examination of the industrial school children, out of 38 examined, 27 passed creditably, but no results are paid for these under the rules of the Board. Results awarded to externs amounted to £93 13s. Vocal music is well taught on Hullah's system. Mixed through the classes, the industrial school children compete with the externs, which arrangement has many advantages.

During the year 43 girls were admitted; of these 34 could neither read nor write, and the remaining 9 but imperfectly.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, machine work, crochet, and knitting are taught. The children upholster mattresses; cut out and make all the clothes they wear; milk cows (six), make butter, care pigs and poultry; they bake bread for the establishment, and make up fine linen, but as yet do not wash for the public.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Perry, and nine Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and five mistresses, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1881, £1,773 2s. 2d.; of which £476 18s. was for building; average cost per head in 1881, £20 11s. 6d.; industrial profits, £213 13s. 2d.

Results 1878-79-80.—One girl discharged, doing well.

COUNTY OF CORK.

ST. ALOYSIUS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
CLONAKILTY.—Certified 13th November, 1889.

Inspected 19th October, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1881.	130
Voluntary inmates,	12
Under six,	2
In excess,	5
Average number of outborn children who attend the National School attached to the institution,	480

State of premises.—This fine school continues in the same satisfactory state as hitherto. Situated on a hill near the sea, its position is all that could be desired. The farm is well adapted for dairy purposes; the buildings are in excellent repair, clean and well kept; the farm offices are fully equal to the requirements of the establishment, and with suitable appliances. The Sisters who manage the institution are devoted to their work, and the school is efficiently managed. £55 were expended on repairs and improvements of the buildings during the year.

Health and general condition.—One child died from consumption in 1881. The health of the other girls was excellent. No zymotic disease occurred in the school during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. The girls are industrious—bright, cheery, and happy. Faults few and trifling.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Board of National Education, and the scholastic training of the girls is most satisfactory. The District Inspector of the Board reports (19, 11, 81) most favourably of the answering of the inmates. If results fees had been paid the Industrial School children would have earned £43 11s. 2d. at the examination held by him. Vocal music is well taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem most creditably when I visited.

Industrial training.—This department is satisfactorily managed under competent teachers. Millinery and dressmaking are carefully taught. The girls make all the dresses they wear; are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines; and work for the shops. They upholster mattresses, work embroidery, and make a superior description of fine point lace. They are taught to wash the finer kinds of lace, besides other laundry work. They polish furniture and floors, bake bread, cook, and do housework.

In December, 1881, Miss Cole, a certified teacher, trained in South Kensington, gave practical instruction to the elder classes of girls (35) in cookery. Her report on their progress in this useful art, is most satisfactory. She states that the children are

"Most willing to work and to learn. About a third of the class took notes the others looked on, and cooked in their turn. I was struck by the clear concise way in which the notes were taken, which seemed to me quite wonderful in such young children. I found them most careful in practising, and several times their dishes have turned out better than my own."

The girls are taught to milk cows, make butter, care pigs, bees, and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. T. Murray, with a large staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage this establishment; they are assisted by three paid monitresses, a dressmaker, and a lacemaker.

Total cost in 1881, £2,812 19s. 0d., of which £55 were for building, making cost per head, £18 11s. 6d.; industrial profits, £164 11s. 1d.

Results.—Of 69 girls discharged during the years 1878–9–80 67 are reported to be doing well, 2 lost sight of.

The manager reports that all the children provided with situations are doing well. They have gained the confidence of their employers, and keep up a correspondence with the Sisters in their old home, and communicate to them their joys and troubles.

ST. COLEMAN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BELVEDERE, QUEENSTOWN.—Certified 5th Sept., 1870.

Inspected 25th March, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	} 46
in 1880, paid for out of Treasury Grant, . . .	
In excess of limit (under six years), . . .	1
Voluntary inmates, . . .	20
Average number of externs who attend the National	} 553
School on the premises attended, . . .	

State of premises.—The school buildings are well kept, in good repair, very clean, and orderly.

Health and general condition.—In three instances fever which was then prevalent in Queenstown during the year, attacked the inmates of this school. The malady took a mild form and they quickly recovered. The health of the other children in 1881 was satisfactory, but two girls on licence died of consumption. The girls, when I visited the school, appeared to me to be the picture of health.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory. Faults very few and trifling. An excellent spirit prevails amongst the girls. They are docile, cheery, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, J. Browne, esq., who examined the school in May, 1881, reports that the proficiency in the several heads of the programme was generally very fair. He found the reading "clear and verbally accurate; writing carefully taught; progress in arithmetic, with few exceptions, satisfactory."

Girls of superior intelligence who are being trained as National teachers are instructed in vocal and instrumental music.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches, as also the use of sewing and knitting machines are taught. The girls work for the shops and for private families. They wash and make up fine linen nicely. They likewise make all the boots and shoes worn in the establishment. A homo is attached to the school where the girls are taught general farm and dairy work, the care of poultry, &c.

Staff.—No change since last inspection. Mrs. Maria O'Neill, with four Sisters of Mercy, manage the school. There are, besides, an efficient teacher, a skilled machinist, laundress, and servants.

Total cost of establishment in 1881, £898 5s. 2d., making average cost per head £19 10s. 6d. Industrial profits, £107.

Results for 1878-9-80.—23 discharged, 21 are known to be doing well, 1 has been lost sight of, and 1 since died.

OUR LADY OF MERCY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
KINSALE.—Certified 19th November, 1869.

Inspected 17th October, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention,	} 150
in 1881, paid for out of Treasury Grant,	
Do. not paid for in excess of limit (one under age),	5

State of premises.—This school is now complete in all its arrangements. Hot water pipes are being now laid to heat the lavatories and workrooms. All the other parts of the establishment are very perfect. Under the guidance of Mrs. Bridgeman, the school is a model of what an Industrial School should be, and in former reports I have dwelt on its many merits.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in every respect except the fatal malady of tuberculosis, which is so difficult to eradicate from children who are admitted already infected with the germs of the disease. Cod liver oil is imported direct by the manager in large quantities, and a number of the inmates receive it daily. In two cases, however, in 1881, the disease had too far progressed, and the children succumbed to the malady. No case of zymotic diseases occurred in the school during the year, and when I visited, the children were the picture of health, and show what can be accomplished by the kind and motherly treatment of the Sisters.

Conduct and discipline most satisfactory. Faults are almost unknown in this Institution. The girls are well conducted, tidy, very cheery and happy.

Educational state very satisfactory. In no school in Ireland is more care taken to give a good primary education under well qualified teachers. The intelligence of each pupil is taken into account, and she is trained to utilise the talents which nature has bestowed on her. Drawing and the higher branches of education are also taught to girls superiorly gifted. The children are well instructed in vocal and instrumental music.

On my inspection the National Anthem was sung with great effect.

Industrial training.—The training of the girls in industry is very satisfactory in this school. The infants are taught skill of hand and the education of the senses from the earliest years, and according as they progressed in age their intelligence is cultivated to the utmost. Their physical energies are strengthened by proper food and training, and their mental and moral powers fully developed by a judicious system of instruction.

In former reports I have enumerated the work done in this school. The sewing and knitting machines are separated by a glass partition from the room in which the other works are carried on. Dressmaking, embroidery, and the manufacture of point lace are taught; the girls make their own dresses, and work for the public. They wash and make up fine linen nicely. They are trained to be good house servants. They work on the farm and care cows, pigs, and poultry. They are proficient in the making of butter; they feed calves and do housework. In no school in Ireland is cooking better taught, and on a late occasion when Miss Cole, a certified teacher from South Kensington, gave lectures in the school, she found the girls already quite proficient in her art. Special

classes are formed of girls whose terms of detention have nearly expired, in order that they may devote themselves more fully to the occupations by which they are likely to earn their future livelihood.

Staff.—Mrs. Bridgeman and 12 Sisters of Mercy manage the School; they are assisted by 4 secular paid workmistresses, 4 maistresses, and 1 dairy-maid.

Total cost of establishment in 1881, £2,621 19s. 8d. Average cost per head of each inmate, £17 9s. 7d. Industrial profits, £100 1s. 11d.

Results.—Of 74 discharged in 1878–9–80, 69 are doing well, 4 have not been heard of for some time, and 1 has since died.

DEACONESSES' HOME, GLANMIRE, CO. CORK, FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS.

Certified 13th December, 1879.

Inspected 26th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in

1881, 42

Voluntary inmates, 15

Under six years of age, 4

State of premises.—Beyond keeping the house and premises in good repair, no alteration has been made in the buildings during the year, but I was pleased on my visit with the order and regularity in which I found the establishment. Situated in a fine demesne at Glanmire, the institution has every advantage for the health and training of the girls. The very young children sleep in a cottage on the farm, and the elder girls in the main building, to which a greenhouse is attached.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory. No death or serious illness occurred during 1881. The girls are a picture of health, and the neighbourhood being very salubrious, the school appears to be exempt from the germs of the maladies which so often infest similar institutions.

Conduct and discipline.—With two exceptions, the conduct of the girls was all that could be desired. The manager reports that "they are most obedient, truthful, diligent, and anxious to please, and that the moral tone could hardly be better." She adds—"The girls are most considerate of each other's feelings," which results she imputes to the careful cultivation of their minds, subjected to the insensible influence gained by constant association with teachers of refined ideas and character.

Educational state.—The manager reports that a "first class English education is given to all, and to those who are intended for governesses or similar positions, instrumental music, French, drawing, literature, and the higher branches of arithmetic are taught." Some of the pupils have competed successfully each year at the Intermediate Examinations, and have always obtained passes, and occasionally with honors. The Rev. William F. Archdall, rector of the parish, gives religious instruction once a week in the school. One hour daily is also devoted to the same purpose by the teachers.

Industrial training.—Needlework, in all its branches, is the principal industry in this school, and many of the girls can cut out and make the dresses they wear, and show much taste for millinery. Plain work is much cultivated, but not to the neglect of fancy work. The elder girls wash in the laundry, and many can make up fine linen nicely. They are taught domestic duties, and have charge of silver, glass, and china.

Cooking is also taught, and some of the girls (the manager states) have a fair knowledge of the higher branches of the culinary art, including made dishes, pastry, preserves, puddings, &c. The girls are instructed in the management of a dairy; some can milk cows, and make butter, and cure poultry, of which a large number are kept on the farm. Some girls are specially trained as nurses, governesses, and mother helps.

Staff.—Miss E. M. Woodroffe, corresponding manager; Miss E. L. Cheales, Honorary Secretary; and six other officers, manage the school.

Total cost in 1881, £1,367 10s. 7d.; cost per head £22 8s. 4d.; industrial profit £152 3s. 6d.

Results, 1878-79-80.—Three discharged, one since dead, the other 2 doing well.

THE HOME INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, MARBLE HILL, BLACKROCK, CORK.

Certified 28th July, 1871; re-certified for Marble Hill,
25th February, 1873.

Inspected 20th October, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881,	80
Voluntary inmates,	10
Under six years,	2

State of premises.—With the exception of a gallery erected for young boys, no expense was incurred on the buildings of this school during 1881, beyond keeping them in perfect order and repair. In consequence of the great difficulty in obtaining money in the present condition of the country, the managers were unable to obtain funds to build the new school-room which they contemplate. I found the establishment on my inspection, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—There was no sickness of any description beyond some few trifling ailments in the school during 1881. The wholesome diet, good air, and strict cleanliness enforced, are attended with the best results.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory in 1881. In one instance only was any serious offence committed, and the offender was a boy of weak intellect. Even in his case, good example and the discipline of the school has caused a great improvement in his conduct. Mr. Edwin Hall, one of the members of the committee, who devotes much of his time to the supervision of the school, says in his report, and I believe truly,—“I will match the boys of this school for honesty, truthfulness, straightforwardness, and obedience, with most schools in Ireland.”

Educational state.—The boys are periodically examined by the Diocesan Inspector of Church Education Schools, Rev. J. K. Moore, who expresses himself as “more than satisfied with their proficiency, and surprised at their answering.”

In August, 1881, a boy, Andrew Brown, from this school, won a free scholarship at the Poochoo College, Kilkenny. Each year some boys from the Home Industrial school obtain that distinction. At the Diocesan Examination, thirty boys belonging to the establishment competed with other schools, and nineteen won prizes and certificates.

There is a good band under the direction of Trumpet-Major Honcroft. Vocal music is taught by Mrs. E. Hall, a member of the committee, and a choir has been formed by her for the study of church music. A drawing class will now be started also under the instruction of that highly accomplished lady.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, knitting, wood-chopping, and house-work, employ the smaller boys. Farm work occupies the time of the elder, and the crops are excellent. The dairy department is found to be very profitable, and pigs reared on the farm proved to be very remunerative.

Staff.—Mr. Alexander Collison, the superintendent, resides in the Institution; his wife, Mrs. Collison, is matron; they are both active and efficient. The managers have secured the services of Mr. Kingston, late of Pecoche College, Kilkenny, an efficient school-teacher. There are likewise on the staff a sub-matron, a house-steward and bailiff, a nurse, a cook, and laundress, also a tailor instructs the boys.

Total cost in 1881, £1,676 0s. 6d., making the cost per head, £18 4s. 4d.; industrial profit, £171 14s. 2d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Thirty-one boys discharged, 30 of whom are doing well, 1 doubtful.

The manager reports that "63 young men who have passed through this school, are now a credit to themselves and an advantage to the community. In autumn 1871, a poor wail was brought to the school, a picture of misery; that boy had noble qualities, and was given a good education and a trade. In the summer of 1881 he walked into the school, laying £15 on the table and saying, 'This is a thankoffering from me to the Boys' Home.' Another boy, attached to the telegraph staff of the army; served in Afghanistan under Sir P. Roberts in his march to Cabul and the various battles outside that city, including the defence of Sharapur. He also served in the war against the Boers, and was commended by his officers. Another, who has settled in Canada, has provided for a number of his companions since he emigrated." Mr. Hall, after enumerating various successes of his boys, closes his report by observing:—"All are moving on; they are climbing the ladder, on the first rung of which this school, under the providence of God, was permitted to place their feet."

MALLOW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.

Certified 10th April, 1880.

Inspected 13th January, 27th March, &c., 1881.

Inmates within the limit of rules,	45
Under six years of age,	3
In excess,	5
Voluntary inmates,	12
Externs who attend National school on premises—on roll, 565; average attendance,	464

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £512 7s. 2d. was expended in improvements on the buildings, and in the fitting up of suitable appliances for this school in 1881. The lavatories have been much improved, and a hot water plunge bath lined with marble has been fitted up adjoining the laundry; the dormitories have been re-arranged, and closets provided; a bakehouse, with suitable oven, has been erected; but an isolated infirmary and a suitable farm-yard are still much wanted for the establishment.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred in the school from consumption in 1881. The health of the other children was very good. The managers report that since the warm water plunge bath has been in frequent use, the greatest benefit has been the result. I found the girls on my visits looking clean, fresh, and healthy.

Conduct and discipline.—The managers report most favourably of the conduct of the girls, faults very few and of a trifling nature; no serious punishment had to be inflicted during the year. The girls are docile, obedient, and appear very happy.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the Board of National Education, and the District Inspector of the Board, J. W. Rodgers, esq., who examined the school in September, 1881, reports that the general proficiency was satisfactory; and that 90 per cent. of the pupils examined, passed. Vocal music (Hullah's system) is well taught.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches is taught. The girls cut out and make their own clothes, and are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine. They knit and do crochet-work. They are instructed in household work; they stain and polish floors. They wash and make up fine linen; they milk cows, rear calves, and feed pigs and poultry; but the farm-yard is very deficient. The manager has, however, promised to build new farm offices when funds can be obtained. The girls bake all the bread used in the establishment, and are taught cooking. The manager reports that a spirit of industry is observable in the school, and great willingness to profit by the instruction given.

Staff.—Six Sisters of Mercy, including Mrs. Cheevers the corresponding manager, have charge of the Institution and are assisted by two paid officers, one of whom has charge of the dairy.

Total cost of the establishment in 1881 £1,222 12s. 2d. of which £512 7s. 2d. was for buildings; average cost of each inmate £15 15s. 8d.

Industrial profit, £43 19s. 9d.

ST. FINBAR'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, SUNDAY'S WELL, CORK.

Certified 29th April, 1870; re-certified 2nd December, 1872.

Inspected 25th March and 17th October, 1880.

Average number of inmates paid for under rules, . . .	132
Do. do. voluntary	8
In excess,	1

State of premises.—The sum of £702 was expended during the year 1881, on the completion of the new church attached to this school. The Turkish baths and the wash-house, each of which is now very perfect in its way, have been completed. A second staircase has also been erected for the school. No expense is spared by the managers to render this fine establishment as complete as possible in all its arrangements, and to give the best training, according to the intellectual capabilities of each, to the children confided to her care.

Health and general condition.—The inmates of this school are strong, vigorous, and most healthy, free not only from zymotic disease but likewise from skin diseases, ophthalmia, scrofula, and consumption, the great scourges of Industrial school children, and those in similar Institutions in Ireland, where due precautions are not carried out. Much is due to the fine healthy site on which the school is situate, and its surroundings; but the total freedom from zymotic and tubercular maladies may also, in a measure, be due to the free use of the Turkish bath, which has had a most remarkable effect on the sanitary condition of the establishment and shows what might be effected by the use of the Turkish bath in similar Institutions.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory. An admirable spirit prevails amongst the inmates of this school; the children are docile and obedient, very industrious, and anxious to please the Sisters in charge over them. They are very bright, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic programme of this school includes reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, and geography. The theory and practice of music is well taught to girls intended to be teachers or governesses; some are very proficient in the higher branches of music.

Industrial training.—All kinds of plain and fancy needlework are well taught in this school. The girls are well instructed in the use of the sewing and knitting machine, millinery and dressmaking; a large class of bookbinding by the girls has been established. Their work is well done, and orders are executed for various Institutions. A first class certified teacher in cookery and confectionery, from South Kensington, gave instructions to the girls during the year, and they have much profited by the instructions which they received. They milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Devereux and a staff of eleven Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage the School. There is likewise a singing master and a bookbinder employed.

Total cost of the Institution in 1881, £3,823 5s. 4d., of which £702 was for building, making the average cost £22 2s. 8d. per head. Industrial profits, £162 6s. 11d.

Results.—Of 80 girls discharged in 1878–9–80, 56 are doing well, and 4 doubtful.

GREENMOUNT INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, CORK,

Certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 30th October, 1881.

Average number of children in School, . . . 160

State of premises.—New farm offices were built in 1881 at a cost of £93, and a further sum of £179 6s. 4d. was expended on painting and repairs of the main building. I found the premises when I visited in good repair, clean, and orderly. Much additional land has been obtained during the present year, which will be most beneficial in the training of the boys.

Health and general condition.—Four boys died from consumption during the year; three of these had been invalids from their admission. The health of the other children was very good.

Conduct and discipline.—With the exception of three or four cases of absconding, no serious offence was reported during the year. The manager states that, with the above exceptions, the conduct of the boys was all that could be desired.

Educational state.—The manager reports that the children have made fair progress during the year in their studies. Reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, Euclid, and algebra are taught. The boys are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, and a brass band has been organised.

Industrial training.—Tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, painting and glazing and plumbing are taught. The boys work on the farm, which

is well cultivated, and their crops are often the first in the market, and bring high prices. There is a good bakehouse attached to the building, and there is no better bread in Cork than that which is made in the school.

The bakery not only supplied the institution with bread, but a large quantity was sold during the year, making a clear profit to the institution of £206 9s. 7d.

Staff.—Rev. P. Shine and eight Presentation Brothers manage the school. There is also a chaplain, a bandmaster, a singing master, an assistant teacher, a physician, trades instructors, and a farm-bailiff attached to the staff.

Total cost of the school in 1881 £3,018 10s. 4d., of which £93 was for building, making the average cost per head £17 12s. 6d. Industrial profits, £334 19s. 6d.

Results.—Of 91 boys discharged in 1878–9–80, 4 have died, 68 are reported to be doing well, 1 doubtful, 2 have been convicted of larceny, and 16 lost sight of. Most of those lost sight of have emigrated.

ST. NICHOLAS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, COVE STREET, CORK.—Certified 30th August, 1870.

Inspected 20th October, 1881.

Average number of inmates in school in 1881,	77
Under six years of age,	8
Voluntary,	3
Externs attending National school on premises,	83

State of premises.—No change was made in the school buildings during 1881. I found them remarkably clean and well kept on my inspection. Good discipline and order everywhere prevailed. At one period, Dr. Webster, the kind patron who founded the Institution, and who has managed it since its establishment, proposed to accept a chaplaincy offered him in Italy, but the people of Cork would not permit him to leave them permanently, and it was my privilege to attend a meeting of the citizens of Cork, presided over by the Bishop and the High Sheriff, at which they passed resolutions urging him to return amongst them. To this request he has kindly acceded, and the boys of this school will not therefore be deprived of the fatherly interest which he evinces in their future welfare.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the boys during the year was remarkably good, no case of illness having occurred during the year, but one boy who, without leave, went to the river to bathe, foolishly plunged into deep water, though he could not swim, and was drowned. Another boy who, when admitted, was suffering from ophthalmia, was too far advanced in the disease, and was ultimately sent to the blind asylum.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the boys, with very few exceptions, was excellent during the year. The manager reports that his system of placing to a boy's credit 2d. for every mark of V.G. which he obtains, has been a great success. It encourages him to do his best, and a little capital is thus earned, which may at any time be seriously diminished for misconduct or neglect. Dr. Webster's pride is to banish from the school every form of corporal punishment.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed, but the results have not been equal to Dr. Webster's expectations. He remarks:—"Some of the boys whose answering at the late examination was all that could be desired, proved that if the other boys who failed had taken advantage of the opportunities provided, they could have succeeded." Dr. Webster spares no expense in providing the school with all necessary requisites. The school was inspected in March, 1881, by J. Browne, esq., District Inspector, who reports that the "moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline, were fair. Writing very fairly taught; knowledge of arithmetic moderate, but they were backward in spelling, grammar, and geography." Many of the boys are proficient in choir music, and are instructed in change-ringing on the bells attached to the church.

Industrial training.—Baking, tailoring, and bootmaking are taught. The younger boys are employed at wood-chopping. The baking has been a great success, and is carried on by the boys without a paid assistant. The older boys make all the clothes and boots worn in the establishment.

Staff.—The Rev. G. Webster, M.D., the corresponding manager, still devotes himself to the management of this school, and is unceasing in every work of charity and benevolence in Cork.

The paid staff are a secretary, a lady superintendent, a head schoolmaster and his assistant, two other officers, two nurses, a cook, and a landress and servants.

The total cost for 1881, £1,602 15s. 9d., making average cost per head, £18 4s. 3d.; industrial profits, £150 13s. 8d.

Results.—Of 32 boys discharged in 1878–9–80, 23 are doing well, 7 are doubtful, 1 has been lost sight of, and 1 convicted.

TRAINING HOME FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, UNION-QUAY, CORK.

Certified 25th October, 1870. Re-certified 14th March, 1871.

Inspected 17th October, 1881.

Average number under detention in 1881,	79
In excess of limit (one under six years of age),	4
Voluntary inmates,	9.

State of premises.—A sum of £146 14s. 5d. was judiciously expended during 1881, on the erection of the new building now in progress. When completed, the laundry arrangement will be very satisfactory. The ground floor of the building is devoted exclusively to laundry purposes. It measures 120 feet by 20, is well lighted, and provided with every necessary appliance for an extensive laundry. The upper story consists of two dormitories, with a teacher's room between them. The partitions will be panolled with glass in order that the teacher at all times may have the strictest supervision over the inmates. The dormitories have a southern aspect, and are well ventilated. £66 8s. was expended on alterations and repairs of the older parts of the buildings during the year, and considerably improved. The rooms were whitewashed, and the wood stained and varnished. The dining hall has been enlarged; it now measures 36 by 22.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school

during the year, one from tubercular consumption, the other also from lung disease, notwithstanding that the greatest cure was bestowed on the invalids. One of these had been transferred from Hampton House, Belfast, in the hope that the mild air of the south would have restored her to health. All the other children in the school enjoyed excellent health during the year, and the school was perfectly free from zymotic disease. The Committee, in their report, desire to return thanks to their honorary medical officer, T. Gibson Atkins, esq., M.D., who is surgeon to the City and County of Cork Hospital for Diseases of Women, for his kind and gratuitous attendance during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1881 was most satisfactory. With few exceptions, the girls are truthful, honest, and obliging; some are particularly diligent in their work and anxious to please. Their moral tone is good, and quarrelling almost unknown of. Those most steady, and whose conduct merits distinction, are appointed monitors.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Diocesan Board of Education, and has the benefit of periodical examinations by the Inspector of the Board. The school teacher and her assistant both hold first-class certificates from the Church of Ireland Training College, Kildare-street, Dublin. A good primary education is given to all, and for those of superior intelligence a more extended course is provided. Rev. Canon Evans and Rev. H. Alcock each holds a class for religious instruction weekly, and the girls attend the annual Scriptural examinations of the Diocesan Board held in the city, always obtaining prizes for themselves and results fees for their teachers.

Industrial training.—The manager reports that the workmistress is indefatigable in her department. The girls make all the clothes they wear, and a special class of the elder ones are instructed in cutting out and fitting the dresses which the general class finish. The sewing machine is likewise taught. The girls upholster the mattresses which are used in the school. Orders for underclothing are frequently received, and are most creditably finished by the elder girls. They even have received orders from London. Some of the girls trained in this institution are now employed in different drapery establishments in the city of Cork, and give great satisfaction to their employers. One girl, whose time has expired, being too delicate for regular employment, is retained in the school, and being an excellent sempstress, she gains her own living by teaching the younger children. In the laundry the girls do effective work. They wash for this school and for other institutions, and are taught to make up fine linen, lace and muslin curtains for the public. House work is well taught, and all are trained in ordinary domestic duties.

Staff.—Miss Woodroffe, corresponding manager, and other members of the Church of Ireland Deaconesses' Institution, Glanmire, manage the school. They are assisted in their deliberations by a council of gentlemen who take a deep interest in the welfare of the children. There are likewise six paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1881, £1,626 17s. 10d., making the average cost per head, £16 8s. 11d. Industrial profits, £165 18s. 4d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Forty-two children were placed in service; 37 are doing well; 5 are doubtful.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.

ARTANE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, ARTANE,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 9th July, 1870.

Inspected 6th February, and afterwards very frequently during the
year 1881.

Average number in School in 1881, . . . 699

State of premises.—In former reports I called attention to the fact that a sum amounting to £36,512 14s. 2d. was laid out on buildings, and the plant of the establishment of this school during the years between 1870, when it was certified, and up to the 31st December, 1879. In 1880 a further expenditure of £4,086 13s. 1d. was reported, and in 1881 £4,220 1s. 3d., making a total of £44,819 8s. 6d. expended on buildings, fittings and appliances. The main building is now almost completed; the new flour mill and bakery are in full working order, and are both constructed on the newest and most improved principles.

The long range of wooden buildings which formerly extended 400 feet in length, including the woollen factory with all the machinery, the store in which the materials for the different manufactures were kept, as well as a large quantity of manufactured articles, and the workshops in which the harness-makers, the cabinet-makers, the house carpenters, the tin-workers, the shoemakers, the tailors, the farm implement and cart makers, the plumbers, the painters, and other artisans worked, were all destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th June, in the present year. The workshops being of wood, and the materials and manufactured articles highly inflammable, about £4,000 worth of property was completely consumed, and although the Vartny water was on the premises, there was no pressure and nothing could be saved. This calamity, however, has not been productive of the unmitigated evil which was at first feared. The citizens of Dublin have now generously come forward and are liberally subscribing to repair the loss. A large range of workshops, two stories high, 330 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth, on a better site, will be erected of solid materials in which the trades can be even further developed.

The feelings of sympathy which this calamity has created is shown by the fact that already as I write, about £1,500 has been subscribed in Dublin. This includes £100 from the distinguished telegraph and electric engineer of London, C. W. Siemens, F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., who, happening to be in Dublin to receive the degree of LL.D., *Honoris causa*, from Trinity College, visited Artane, and was much struck with this well managed institution. In his letter enclosing the cheque, he remarks that the impression which he took from Artane was excellent, the boys looked so happy, their dwellings so scrupulously clean and cheerful. He added, "the directors and managers appeared to be animated one and all by the same spirit of benevolence and progress."

Health and general condition.—Six boys died in this school in 1881, four from tubercular diseases, one from heart disease, and one from gastric fever. This mortality in a population of 700 inmates is not great. All the other boys were in excellent health, and it is generally remarked by those who visit the school how soon delicate, starved children when admitted can be developed into such strong healthy lads, able for hard muscular work.

Conduct and discipline.—In no school have I witnessed a better spirit

of order and industry than prevails amongst the children of this institution. Although the boys have free intercourse with Dublin without an officer, in one instance only during the year did any of them abscond. A strict but very mild discipline is enforced, and a scale of pecuniary rewards is used to encourage industry, with the best effect.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching of the boys in this school is directed as far as possible to the development of the intellectual powers, as well as the skill of hand of each individual, so as when practicable to utilize their abilities in whatever direction their capacities for any special calling, mental or physical, fit them. Some intended to be clerks learn bookkeeping and such other subjects as will fit them to hold situations in offices or commercial houses. Some intended to be artisans are instructed in mechanical drawing, freehand, and the principles of art, which will assist them in obtaining a high position in the craft which they adopt, and by which they are to support themselves in after life.

The brass band as well as the flute and string bands of the school now play the most difficult pieces of music with great precision and skill. On the occasion of the entry of Earl Spencer as Viceroy, in June, 1883, the boys, 700 in number, lined the railway at the Dublin Terminus, where the full band of the institution played the National Anthem, to welcome His Excellency on his return to Ireland, and the boys loudly cheered their former patron, in whose vice-royalty the school was founded.

The theory and practice of vocal music is well taught to all boys who show a musical aptitude or who possess a voice capable of cultivation.

At present three of the boys, with fine voices, attend the Academy of Music, they are also learning the piano, violin, and clarionette, as they are intended for the musical profession. Many others have already been placed in different regimental bands and give great satisfaction.

The moral and religious training of the boys is well looked after. The diocesan examiner of the district reports :—

"I have examined the boys of the six divisions or grades in the Industrial School, Artane, conducted by the Christian Brothers. The answering in the Catechism and Christian Doctrine was remarkably correct and accurate.

"The youths displayed an intelligent acquaintance with the subject matter of examination, which showed that very much care must have been given to their preparation by the Rev. Chaplain and the Brothers charged with their religious training and instruction.

"(Signed)

J. F. SHEARMAN, O.C.,
Diocesan Inspector."

Industrial training.—The boys were employed during 1881 in trades as follows—57 worked in the tailor's shop, 64 in the shoemaker's, and 20 in the harness-maker's workshop; 18 were cabinet-makers, 7 engine-fitters, 3 plumbers, 24 in the woollen factory, 12 painters, 13 house carpenters, 11 farm carpenters; 20 were tinmiths, 8 were blacksmiths, 10 were bakers, 4 were masons, and 12 worked in the garden and vinery; 4 worked in the flour mill; 3 mattress-makers, and 44 as house servants; 8 hair-dressers; 50 worked on the farm, and 20 as builders' labourers; 100 lads studied under competent instructors preparing to be clerks and for employment in public offices; 3 boys, qualified for the profession, devoted themselves to the study of the theory and practice of music; and 190 of the younger boys worked at the sewing and knitting machines, cap and shirt making, knitting, crochet, and other works suitable for their age.

The technical instruction provided for the boys enables them to acquire a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of the crafts by which they are to earn their living in after life. As far as possible each boy is taught the trade which his parents or relatives followed.

Discharged in 1881.—One hundred and seventy-three boys were discharged during the year, and placed as follows:—12 as shoemakers; 10 tailoring, 3 at tin-plate work, 1 at watchmaking, 1 as sorter in General Post Office, 5 as bakers, 5 cabinetmakers, 4 carpenters, 1 coachbuilder, 1 carrier, 7 harness making, 4 house painting, 1 blacksmith, 1 plumber, 1 photographer, 1 mason, 1 lithographic artist, 10 hair dressing, 4 enlisted, 3 went to sea, 2 engaged as cooks, 12 as house servants, 18 farm servants, 1 bricklayer's labourer, 7 shop assistants, 2 assistant clerks, 14 porters, 10 emigrated, and 31 returned to their friends.

I have received a list of the articles produced in the different trades shops in 1881, but it is too long to publish in this report. I may, however, mention that 12,655 tapers were manufactured, 2,250 confectionery tins, 89 wardrobes, 24 sets of highly finished harness, and 421,106 lbs. of bread were baked during the year for the use of the inmates of the establishment.

Some of the boys educated in this school already hold high positions in life. One has taken his degree in medicine. He was one of the first boys admitted, and having struggled on by industry and good conduct, he acquired the position he now holds. His certificates show that he passed through his entire course with great credit and ability.

Staff.—Rev. T. A. Hoops, aided by a community of 17 assistants, carries on the instruction and works the institution. There are besides 19 trades instructors, a bandmaster and assistant, an organist and singing master, drill master, 3 fencers, a night watchman, and a travelling agent, who is chiefly employed in placing boys out at situations and visiting them.

The total expenditure in 1881 was £18,524 13s. 2d., of which £4,220 1s. 3d. was for building. Average cost per head, £20 9s. 3d.; industrial profits, £1,378 1s. 4d.

Results.—Of 374 cases discharged during 1878-9-80, 358 are doing well, 11 are since dead, 1 unaccounted for, and 4 convicted.

As this report is going to press, I learn that the managers of this school have obtained, through the instrumentality and kindness of His Eminence Cardinal M'Cabe, 250 acres of the demesne of Marino, formerly the property of the Earl of Charlemont, and which is in close proximity to the school. It includes one of the finest gardens in the County Dublin, containing 10 acres of land, and with extensive conservatories, hot houses, and every appliance for training first-class gardeners, and a class is about to be formed for that purpose.

BOOTERSTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
BOOTERSTOWN, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th November, 1870.

Inspected 1st September, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention,	134
Do. in excess (or under six years of age),	9
Do. voluntary inmates,	4
Externs who attend the National school on the premises—	
roll, 165; attended,	122·6

State of premises.—The play hall for the inmates was completed at

a cost of £124 19s. in 1881. This hall was much required for the children to recreate and take exercise in damp weather. The poultry-yard was enlarged during the year, and other improvements made. There is a good dairy on the premises, but the want of suitable farm offices in connection with this institution interferes with the training of the girls in farm work. I found the school buildings on my inspection very clean, orderly, and well kept, the inmates are carefully looked after and subject to discipline.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred in the school in 1881. Two from consumption; the third death was sudden, from apoplexy. The health of the other inmates was very good, no serious illness or zymotic disease attacked any of the children during the year.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the children in 1881. They are obedient and anxious to please the sisters, tolerant to each other, very industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. At the examination held by Sam. Brown, Esq., District Inspector of the Board, in November, 1881, as if for results, he found the proficiency in reading, writing, and grammar, very creditable, but the answering in arithmetic and geography rather low. He reports that the general training and progress of the children was satisfactory.

Vocal music is well taught; the instructor, Mr. O'Brien, is a highly qualified professor of music. A singing class of twenty children form the choir of the parochial church. Certificates were awarded to the pupils for proficiency in drawing by J. Sheridan, Esq., in 1881.

Industrial training.—All sorts of needlework are well taught, and no trouble is spared to make the girls efficient in their work. The elder children cut out and make all the clothing worn in the school. They make shirts and underclothing for the public, and knit silk stockings to order. Many are good machinists. They likewise do fancywork, fretwork, leatherwork, embroidery, crochet, macramé, point and other laces. They work in the laundry, and make up fine linen for private families very nicely. They milk cows, make good butter, care poultry, and work in the garden. They learn cookery and the duties of domestic servants.

Some girls remain in the school after their term of detention has expired, as voluntary inmates, until provided with good situations. Those already in employment have given great satisfaction. Girls whose terms have expired but whose training is not sufficient to enable them to fill good situations, are transferred to a House of Mercy in Baggot-street, until fitted for teachers or servants.

Staff.—Mrs. A. Keenan and eight Sisters of Mercy manage the Institution. There are likewise a singing master, four teachers, two servants, a dressmaker, laundress, and gardener.

Total cost in 1881, £2,754 19s. 9d., of which, £124 19s., was for building; making cost per head, £18 5s. 6d.; industrial profit, £205 0s. 7d.

Results.—1878-9-80.—Of 72 persons discharged, 3 have since died, 1 has been recommitted to the school, 60 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 8 lost sight of.

GOLDEN BRIDGE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 13th February, 1880.

Inspected 20th January and 16th June, 1881.

Average number of inmates during 1881,	. . . . .	50
Do. under 6 years,	. . . . .	1
Do. in excess of limit,	. . . . .	3

State of premises.—Besides £440 13s. 10d. in 1880, a further sum of £129 11s. 1d. was expended on the buildings of this school in 1881. Intended to be worked on the family system, the number in the school is limited to 50, and that number Mrs. Kirwan, the admirable lady who manages the institution, believes to be the best suited to attain her object; and it is impossible to visit the establishment without being struck with the evident success of her undertaking. The small building in which the children are lodged is situated on ten acres of land, with garden and poultry yard; a large and well appointed laundry adjoining for the use of the children. The cottage in which the girls reside is kept in excellent order, very clean, and with every appliance for the use of the girls. Mrs. Kirwan is a great advocate of Froebel system, which aims at the education of the senses in very young children.

Health and general condition.—With the exception of one little girl who was carried off by consumption, the result of previous misery, the health of the children in 1881 was excellent. When I visit the school in company with Mrs. Kirwan, their happy faces beam with delight, and they gather round her as a fond mother. The little child who died had never known a parent. Before she was received into Mrs. Kirwan's school, a poor family allowed her to lodge in their room, and she begged from infancy for her support. Good and gentle, the young creature could not comprehend, on her death-bed, why she was the object of so much attention.

Conduct and discipline.—The children are extremely good. Punishments are unknown, and a word from the sister in charge is quite sufficient to guide them in what they should do.

Educational state.—The programme of the Commissioners of National Education is followed in the instruction of the children. Reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. The girls were almost all quite illiterate when admitted, but have since fairly progressed. The extern school on the premises has an average of 631 pupils, and earned results to the amount of £89 19s. 4d.

Industrial training.—Industry is much encouraged; the motto of the school is, "Active play or work, but never to be idle." The girls have sewing and knitting machines, and are instructed in needlework. They make their own clothes, and shirts for the shops. They are taught cooking and house work; they wash in the laundry, are employed in the garden, and have charge of a quantity of poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Kirwan, assisted by three Sisters of Mercy, manage the institution, and five paid officers instruct the girls in their different departments.

Total cost in 1881, £1,175 9s. 7d., of which £129 11s. 1d. was for building, making cost per head, £20 10s. 2d.

THE KILMORE PROBATIONARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, FAIRVIEW,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 24th June, 1881.

Inspected 21st November, 1881.

* Admitted in 1881, 11

State of premises.—Kilmore House, situated about a mile from Artane, has been remodelled at considerable expense. Other apartments have been added and fitted up for the accommodation of young offenders committed under the 13th section of the Industrial Schools Act, for special training. These boys will be transferred to other schools before they reach 13 years of age. There are at present (July, 1882) 36 boys in the school.

Since the commencement of 1882 the boys have done much good work. They have dammed a branch of a small stream, and thus constructed a very large swimming bath, and, although so short a time in the Institution, all now are able to swim. They have much improved the premises and garden which they cultivate.

Health and general condition.—One boy when admitted was found to be afflicted with epilepsy, and not a fit case for industrial training. He was accordingly discharged. All the other children admitted into the school were and are in excellent health.

Conduct and discipline.—The result of the training of the boys at Kilmore has been up to the present extremely satisfactory. They evince a great spirit of industry and anxiety to work. They are full of energy, sharp, and intelligent; and away from the evil associations by which they were formerly surrounded, they have become imbued with the spirit of the place. The manager reports that scarcely any trace of their previous wildness is noticeable among the boys who have been admitted. They are kept much in the open air, both at work and during recreation, and under a mild but firm discipline they are very easily managed. Hereditary vice can, I believe, only be eliminated by careful treatment and special training in the young children, and my experience of those sent to Kilmore confirms my former convictions on the subject. In ordinary industrial schools facilities for such special training as is carried out at Kilmore do not exist. Boys committed under the 13th section to ordinary industrial schools, interfered with the discipline, and damaged the prestige of the school.

Educational state.—Of the 11 boys admitted during the year, 7 could neither read nor write, and 4 very imperfectly. These boys, however, now evince an earnest desire to learn, and are fairly progressing.

Industrial training.—The large garden of the old house was a mass of weeds when the boys were admitted. It is now a well cultivated piece of ground with excellent crops. These wretched little children, taken from the slums of Dublin, have already done much good work, and are busily employed in further improvements. When not in the open air, they do needlework, cooking, cleaning, &c., and all the work of the establishment, according as the number of the boys increase, other industries will be introduced.

Staff.—Mr. P. A. Nolan, manager, a Christian brother, and an assistant teacher, who is also singing master and bandmaster. A skilled gardener is also employed, and likewise a pensioned chief boatman of the

Royal Navy, whose experience as a drill master, combined with a general aptitude for the care of boys, renders him most suitable for his charge.

Total cost in 1881 £648 9s. 0d., of which £300 was for buildings. Industrial profit, up to 31st December, 1881, is estimated at £5.

ST. MARY'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LAKELANDS, SANDYMOUNT, COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 25th
February, 1869.

Inspected 13th April, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention
in 1881, 70

State of premises.—Towards the close of 1881 the new buildings for this school were commenced, and it is hoped that they will be completed before the close of 1882. The estimated cost of building and appliances will, I am informed, be about £7,000. Additional land has been obtained by the kindness of the Earl of Pembroke, and an avenue has now been made through it. When the new buildings are completed, I anticipate that the school will hold its proper place amongst the best managed and most perfect industrial schools. The manager has promised that the fittings and appliances in the school will be of the best and newest description, and the dairy furnished on the most improved principles for the manufacture of butter. The school of cookery, when established, will be a benefit to the district. I trust that now the scholastic teaching will be placed in connexion with the Board of National Education, so that the school may obtain the advantages that system affords, and Industrial School girls have opportunities to be paid monitors under the Board.

Health and general condition.—Excellent in 1881. There was no serious illness in the school during the year; no death.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory in 1881. The manager reports that no serious fault was committed by any of the children during the year. The girls show a good spirit of order and industry, and when the new buildings are erected, the training which the inmates now receive can be further developed. The girls are bright, cheery, and appear very happy.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, and the manager reports that the results were satisfactory in 1881.

Industrial training.—Housework, plain and fancy needlework in their different branches are taught. The girls cut out and make the dresses they wear, and work for the public. They make ladies' underclothing and children's dresses. They are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines, milk cows, work in the laundry, make butter, and care pigs and poultry.

Staff.—Mrs. Eliza M. K. Barlow, with a staff of six Sisters of Charity, manage the institution. They are assisted by two paid school teachers, a workmistress, and a laundress.

Total cost of establishment in 1881, £1,434 13s. 10d., making the average cost per head, £20 9s. 11d.; industrial profits, £109 3s. 4d.

Results.—During the years 1878-9-80, 40 girls were discharged, 39 of which are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, CARYSPORT-AVENUE,
—Certified 5th May, 1871.

Inspected 21st July, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881,	.	.	.	100
Do. voluntary,	.	.	.	1

State of premises.—This fine institution has progressed most satisfactorily during the past year. In June, 1882, when Earl Spencer returned to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant, the pupils of this school were the first to greet His Excellency on his arrival. They assembled at the pier-head of Kingstown, and their band played on the jetty to welcome the Viceroy on his arrival in the harbour, and while the ship lay at anchor, previously to his disembarkation to enter the city. During the former Vice-royalty of Earl Spencer, the Meath School was certified, and this greeting by its pupils was a graceful tribute to him, which he appeared to appreciate.

In 1881, the Committee of this institution erected new buildings, adjoining the centric house, which provide a large workshop, laundry and drying-room, a dairy, cow-house, and stable. Through the kind assistance of the friends of the school, the guarantee fund advanced by some gentlemen, to enable the present buildings to be completed, has now been paid off; all the guarantors having returned 20 per cent. on the amount due to them, and Mr. Maxwell Hutton, the entire sum; Mr. Gausson also, after allocating £100 of the amount towards the erection of the new Meath School for girls, has handed back the balance which came to his share.

But a debt of £3,000 still remains due on the school, secured by mortgage on the premises, to pay off which the Committee now solicit aid, and it is hoped that their request will be freely met. Had the facilities given to every other public or charitable institution, except an Industrial School, to borrow money, repayable by instalments, from the Board of Works, been extended to the Irish Industrial Schools, this institution would not now be involved in its present difficulties.

The new site of the Meath School, at Carysport, Blackrock, is very near the sea, where the boys will have facilities for bathing. The school is easy of access from Dublin by either railway or tramway. The land (10 acres) held in fee, is well watered, and is surrounded by a high wall. On the farm an abundance of vegetables are grown for the use of the boys, and sufficient fodder to feed milch cows, which are kept to supply milk for the wants of the establishment.

On all my visits, I found the school buildings very clean and orderly, and the boys usefully employed, and well subject to discipline.

Health and general condition.—In November a boy but recently recovered from an attack of measles, was admitted into this school. The disease, thus introduced, spread rapidly amongst the inmates; twenty-one took the contagion and had to be sent to hospital, all recovered with the exception of one very delicate child, aged seven years, who died from inflammation of the lungs after the measles. With this exception, the health of the boys has been excellent during the year. They are vigorous and robust, and show the result of good feeding, great care, and that the sanitary arrangements in the institution are satisfactory.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the boys in the school during 1881. In no instance, did any

if the inmates attempt to abscond or leave the establishment without permission. They are kindly treated, and a good spirit prevails amongst them. They are obedient and respectful to their officers, industrious, anxious to learn, and appear cheery and happy.

Educational state.—The scholastic instruction given to the pupils in this school is according to the programme of the Church Education Society of Ireland, and in January of the present year, the Inspector of the Board, the Rev. Hugh Hamilton, held his annual examination, when he made the following report:—

"I gave two days and a-half last year. This year I found four days scarcely sufficient. The great number of boys and the very good answering account for this. Where, as in geography, history, and spelling, I am confined to text-books, I may say that in some classes I had no *missing*. Of course, in Scripture, arithmetic, and grammar, the subjects may be called infinite. In arithmetic and composition I applied some stiff tests, but have reason to believe the written portion was fairly done. The great difference from other schools is the large number of good answers, and the difficulty of making a distinction between the pupils; this always shows good teaching."

Two of the pupils of this School, obtained free scholarships from the Incorporated Society of the United Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, at an examination held in July, 1881, for which twenty-eight candidates competed. These successes were the more honourable to the teachers in the school, as they had made no special preparation for the examination.

A good primary English education is given to the boys, who are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, spelling, history, and geography. Since the death of their late very efficient teacher, Sergeant Ginkle, two assistant masters have been appointed to fill his place, one has charge of the school teaching; the other (Mr. Johnston), is also drill-master, and band-master. He is well qualified, having formerly been in a regimental band. Under his instruction, the boys progressed in a very creditable manner during the year, and some of the boys are already giving satisfaction in the different regiments of the service.

The Committee acknowledge a valuable gift of fifty volumes of books to the library of the school from R. O. Armstrong, Esq., and they solicit other donations for that object.

Industrial training.—The boys work in the tailors and shoemakers shops. They make the mattresses for the institution, knit and do housework. They work on the land, milk and care the cows, and do other farmwork. The boys are very willing and industrious, and the crops produced on the land are excellent.

Staff.—S. Gordon, esq., M.D., and Rev. E. F. Rambaut are Honorary Secretaries, the Hon. Judge Harrison is Treasurer, W. Thornley Stoker, F.R.C.S.I., and J. E. Pullocks, Esq., M.D., are the medical advisers.

The Committee report that the conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Vanston, the master and matron, as also that of the assistant teachers, have been most exemplary during the year.

Total cost in 1881, £2,036 7s. 4d., of which £320 was for building, making the cost per head £16 19s. 10d. Industrial profit, £216 14s. 6d.

Results.—1878-9-80.—Of 22 boys discharged, 19 are stated to be doing well, 2 doubtful, and 1 recommitted to the school.

During 1881, 18 boys were discharged; of these 3 enlisted in Her Majesty's service; 6 were apprenticed to trades (plumbers and engine-fitters); 3 were apprenticed to drapers; and 1 was engaged as domestic servant in a respectable situation.

Boys formerly in the institution, who are employed in Dublin, constantly visit the institution, and are a very respectable set of young men. Those abroad correspond with the master. I heartily congratulate the honorary officers of the institution and the committee on the successful results of their labours.

MERRION INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MERRION,
COUNTY DUBLIN.—Certified 10th June, 1872.

Inspected 10th February, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in	
1881,	140
Do. under 6 years,	2
In excess,	1

State of premises.—This admirable institution continues to progress. New improvements have been yearly made, and is now becoming very perfect. The entire premises, the chapel, the corridors, the dormitories and workrooms, are heated by hot water pipes from one fire, over which is erected a house for stove plants. An additional bath-room and lavatory with glass covered corridor have lately been fitted up.

The blind asylum in connexion with the institution continues to be a valuable adjunct in the training of the industrial school girls, by developing the finest sympathies of their nature, and teaching them to be grateful for the advantages which they possess.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the institution in 1881, from consumption. In both cases the manager has ascertained the children had the disease before admission to the school. The health of all the other girls was most satisfactory, and no trouble or expense is spared on their care, and they appear to me the picture of health.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit of love and respect for their teachers and each other prevails in the school. They are in fact a united and happy family, and Sir Stafford Northcote, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, in 1879, truly expressed the opinion of all who have seen the school when he wrote in the Visitors' Book—"I cannot say too much for this institution, there is all the appearance of good work and well-applied kindness of heart, with vigour of management." This high eulogium from so great an authority, continues to be the text by which the Sisters of Charity, who devote their labours gratuitously to the work, are guided, and to it is due the success which has attended their labours.

On one occasion a girl who was only a fortnight in the institution, declared that no power on earth would deprive her of her liberty; she persuaded a foolish girl who had only lately been admitted that her grandmother, her only friend was dying, and she induced her to abscond with her. Their friends immediately brought them back, but as this was the first attempt at absconding since the school was opened, the manager consulted with me, and at my suggestion the two girls were transferred by the Chief Secretary to another school.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, and some girls of superior intellectual capacity receive a more extended course of instruction. The girls are likewise instructed in vocal music, and they sing the National Anthem and other pieces very effectively.

Industrial training.—This Department is carefully attended to. All possible care is taken to make the girls good household servants, the occupation for which the majority of the girls are being trained, to make them reliable, tidy, truthful, honest, industrious, and skilful in their different branches of service. The result is that there is great demand for their services, in respectable situations. The two large institutions on the premises, give ample scope for the training of the girls in such duties. They cook and do all the house-work for the blind institution, they make the dresses of the blind inmates, and attend to all their wants when the blind women are sick, it is considered a post of honour to assist in nursing them.

Dressmaking, millinery, shirt-making, point lace, crochet, knitting, machine and hand sewing, and other branches of needle-work, are taught, and the proficiency of the inmates has met the approbation of those who are judges of such work. Glove-making was introduced towards the close of the year, and the work done by the children has been considered equal to that of some of the best French makers.

The girls wash and make up fine linen nicely, they cook, make confectionery, milk a number of cows, make butter, care pigs, and poultry, work on the farm and in the garden. Some delicate girls not suited for hard work arrange bouquets with taste, which bring a high price.

They upholster mattresses, stain, and polish floors, and some are instructed in photography.

Staff.—Mrs. Telford, with eight Sisters of Charity, and three secular teachers, a dressmaker, and laundress, manage the industrial school.

Total cost of school in 1881, £3,144 10s. 7d.; cost per head, £20 13s. 9d.; industrial profits, £245.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Fifty girls were discharged; all doing well.

No girl is discharged from this school until her training is completed. Should her period of detention have expired before that time, she remains in the establishment as a voluntary inmate.

After discharge, the girls correspond with the Sisters, and seek their advice on all matters of importance respecting their future, and one is at present receiving a large salary in South Africa.

HEYTSBURY-STREET INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, DUBLIN.—Certified 24th July, 1860.

Inspected 19th July 1881.

Average number of children in the school in 1881, . 53

State of premises.—Since last report a drying room has been built over the laundry, and furnished with necessary appliances for the training of the girls. New boilers have been put up in the laundry and in the kitchen, and there have been some alterations made in the teachers' apartments. A sum of £101 has been expended on these improvements.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, with the exception of one girl suffering from phthisis, who was removed, for the benefit of her health, to Arklow, where she succumbed to the disease. Dr. Smith, the medical officer of the institution, who gives his services gratuitously, reports that "with the exception above referred to, no serious illness occurred, and the school remained free from any contagious fever during the year."

Conduct and discipline.—The manager states that the general conduct of the girls was satisfactory. One girl, who refused to conform to the rules, was sentenced to Cork-street Reformatory where she is progressing favourably under the strict discipline of that institution.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling, grammar, history, geography, and Scriptural history, are taught. The school is managed in connexion with the Irish Church Education Society. The Diocesan Inspector of the Board, reports, 28/2/82—"I visited and examined the School on religious subjects. Considering the time allowed for school work, I was not at all prepared to expect so much proficiency. The result of the examination shows careful and conscientious teaching, both as regards individual answering and the general high per-centage obtained. In Holy Scripture, Church formularies, reading, writing and dictation, the proficiency shown was very gratifying. In English grammar, geography and arithmetic, the answering was not so good. But I understand that special attention is devoted to the former class of subjects. The answering in the Church catechism pleased me much, as generally it is not so well attended to as it should be. There were 53 children present, of whom 33 passed, a proportion reflecting the greatest credit on the teacher and all concerned in the work".—JOHN W. TRISTRAM, Diocesan Inspector.

Industrial training.—Needlework, in its different branches, is taught. The girls make all the clothes they wear, wash in the laundry, but not for the Public as they are considered too young to undertake the responsibility of public washing. They knit and are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. The Rev. J. W. Tristram, in his report on the general condition of the school, remarks that he was "very much pleased with the needlework, and that the general appearance, neatness and order were most marked."

Staff.—Mrs Ball, the Hon. Secretary, who has devoted much time to the management of this school since its commencement, has now resigned and handed over her charge to Lady Ferguson and Miss Reeves, ladies who devote their entire time to the charities of Dublin. Were this school moved to the country, I believe that many advantages which it does not now possess would be gained. The girls could then be instructed in dairy management and other country work. They would also have the advantage of pure air and exercise, which are not attainable in the city. The superintendent (Miss Buckley) is assisted by a sub-matron, schoolmistress, and workmistress.

Total cost of institution in 1881, £1,069 19s. 4d., making the average cost of each inmate, £19 0s. 4d., industrial profits, £135.

Results.—Of 28 girls discharged during 1878–9–80, 20 are doing well, 1 has since died, 2 are doubtful, 4 lost sight of, and 1 has been recommitted to the school.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.

ST. BRIDGET'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
LOUGHREA.—Certified 35th November, 1869.

Inspected 22nd May, 1861.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention in 1881,	111
Voluntary inmates,	33
Externs who attended the National schools belonging to the institution,	420

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £136 10s. 0d. was expended on improvements in this school in 1881. Some other buildings are

new in progress. They include a more extensive kitchen, a lavatory, and a poultry yard, which will be more perfect in its arrangements, and will render that already successful branch of industry in the school more complete. I found the premises, when I made my inspection, very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The health of the inmates of the school in 1881 was very satisfactory, but one child on licence died of consumption during the year. The Manager reports that no serious illness of any kind occurred in the school. Surrounded by extensive grounds, the girls have every advantage for health.

Conduct and discipline.—The Manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the children: she states it was everything that could be desired, and discipline was well maintained by judicious rewards and few light punishments. Girls who have left the school often write letters full of gratitude to the Sisters, and their employers express themselves well satisfied with the girls. Some of the children who emigrated to other countries now hold good situations, and have sent money to pay the passages of their old companions in the school to join them.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school is satisfactory. It is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. Mixed through the classes, the industrial school girls are remarkable for their clean, tidy appearance, their anxiety to learn, and their general good conduct. The success of the girls in after life, especially of those who have emigrated is considered to be in a measure due to their intercourse with externs when at school, and they thus have acquired a certain knowledge of the world, the want of which is one of the great defects in the management of schools, where the children are too secluded, and are unaccustomed to mix with strangers. Drawing and other extras, including vocal and instrumental music, are taught to girls intended to be teachers or governesses in private families, and the results are very satisfactory.

Mr. McMillan, District Inspector of the National Board, examined the children as if for results in November, 1881, and he reports that they would have earned £21 0s. 6d. if paid. The girls sang the National Anthem well on my inspection.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is taught in this school, the girls thoroughly understand the working of sewing and knitting machines; they cut out and make all the clothing they wear. They upholster beds, stain floors, and do all the house work of the different branches of the establishment. They make ladies' underclothing, embroider on silk cloth and leather, and show considerable skill in fancy work. They embroider church work on silk and linen. They bake all the bread in the establishment, do housework, cook and make confectionery, milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. An incubator and hydro-mother are used in the poultry yard, and bee-keeping is well conducted, on the most improved principles, under the special care of the children.

Staff.—Mrs. Louisa Smith and eight Sisters of Mercy manage the Institution; they are assisted by a paid teacher, a dressmaker, and two gardeners.

Total cost of school in 1881, £2,814 0s. 7d., of which £126 10s. was for building, making the average cost per head, £24 4s. 2d.; industrial profits, £158 13s. 3d.

Results—1878-9-80.—Of 60 girls discharged, 58 are doing well, and 2 since dead.

CLIFDEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, Co.
GALWAY.—Certified 15th July, 1873.

Inspected 24th August, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within	
Limit of rules,	50
Do. in excess of limit or under 6 years of age,	4

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £209 10s. 8d. was expended on the buildings of this school in 1881. The new school-rooms, class-room, and dormitory, were completed, on which £528 had already been laid out in 1880. A bakehouse has been fitted up, in which all the bread required for the convent and school is made by the girls.

I found the school on my visit, clean, orderly and well kept.

Health and general condition.—The health of the girls in 1881 has been very good. No sickness of any kind occurred during the year, with the exception of a case of rheumatism in a girl lately admitted. In her the disease seems chronic, the result of previous misery in a debilitated constitution, with an hereditary tendency to the disease; but the manager still hopes to restore her to health. The manager reports that many of the children lately admitted are "dwarfed and emaciated in body by hunger, and dulled in mind by want of early training. The very first rudiments of cleanliness are unknown to them in theory or practice." She adds:—"Time will, no doubt, work a change, but it will be gradual—the fruit of unwearied patience and attention."

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the girls has been very good during the year. No serious offence was committed. The girls are obedient, easily managed and very industrious.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, and geography, vocal and instrumental music, are taught. Since the commencement of 1882, this school has been placed under the Board of National Education, and I anticipate very favourable results from the change. The teaching previously was as good as could be expected in a school which had not the advantages of the system of National Education which the Board supplies, and in my next report I hope to record the satisfactory results of this change.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches, are taught. The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine. They are taught cooking and housework. A bakehouse has been fitted up where the girls make all the bread used in the institution. They wash in the laundry, and work in the farm and garden, milk cows, make butter, and feed pigs and poultry.

Quite recently the manager of this school engaged Miss Cole, a first-class teacher, trained in the school of cookery, South Kensington, to instruct the girls in practical cookery, and I anticipate very favourable results for the future of the children.

Staff.—Mrs. Amelia White and four Sisters of Mercy manage the school. A laundress is also engaged.

The total cost in 1881, £1,113 12s. 3d., of which £209 10s. 8d. was for building, making the cost per head, £17 2s. 3d.; industrial profit, £97 18s. 0d.

Results.—Of 20 girls discharged in 1878-9-80, 17 are doing well, and 3 have been lost sight of.

OUGHTERARD INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
OUGHTERARD, COUNTY GALWAY.

Certified 12th May, 1873.

Inspected 24th August, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, and
paid for out of Treasury grant, 40

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £75 was expended on various improvements and repairs of this school in 1881. I found the premises very clean, orderly, and nicely kept, when I made my inspection.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no death or serious illness occurred in the school during 1881. The girls are well fed, well cared, and the results are the healthy condition in which I always found them.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls. They are docile and industrious, most anxious to please, and are all cheery and happy—an excellent spirit appears to prevail amongst them.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and gives great satisfaction. The District Inspector of the Board, Edmund Dowling, esq., when holding his annual inspection of the school (7/5/81) states:—"These girls are well cared, so far as their education is concerned, and appear to be at least equally well cared physically." He praises the condition, order and discipline in the school, and states that the answering of the children was good.

In 1881, £52 5s. 4d. were awarded as results fees for externs, and at a recent examination £85 8s. 4d., but no results are paid, although earned, for the answering of industrial school children. The programme of the Board is strictly followed. Vocal and instrumental music is well taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other music in a very creditable manner when I visited. Some girls have been nominated as mistresses under the Board of Education, and one on the expiration of her period of detention in the school, has received a regular appointment from the Commissioners.

Industrial training.—Dressmaking, shirtmaking, tatting, embroidery, crochet, braiding, quilting, knitting, upholstering, and other works are well executed by the girls. They cut out and make all the clothes used in the school, and work for the shops and private families. Their work is well done and gives much satisfaction. They work sewing and knitting machines, and knit petticoats, jerseys, mufflers, and other articles, which get a ready sale. They are taught to polish furniture, and plait straw hats; they work on the farm, in the laundry, and make up fine linen. They bake all the bread consumed on the establishment. They cook and do housework. Recently Miss Cole, who holds a first-class certificate from the school of cookery at South Kensington, gave practical lessons to the children in her art.

The girls milk cows, make butter, care pigs and poultry. They now cultivate bees extensively, and I have no doubt that in the heath district of Oughterard the honey will be of a superior quality.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Martyn and three Sisters of Mercy, assisted by a dressmaker, laundress, and two other officers, manage the institution.

Total cost of institution in 1881, £846 Os. 3d.; cost per head, £20 12s. 8d.; industrial profit, £43 19s. 9d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—29 discharged; all doing well.

ST. ANNE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, GALWAY,

Certified 3rd December, 1869.

Inspected 25th August, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in	
1881,	77
Voluntary,	3
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises, .	545

State of premises.—I was much pleased with the condition of this school when I visited. The various departments of the establishment are now well arranged, and most satisfactory. The laundry does good work, and the bakehouse has been a great success; no better bread is made in Galway than here. The buildings are in good repair, and clean, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory, no serious illness or death occurred in the institution in 1881. The girls are well cared, and appear cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports most favourably of the conduct of the girls during 1881, and no serious breach of rules is stated to have occurred during the year.

Educational state.—The school, which is in connexion with the Board of National Education, is well managed.

The children attend with the externs in their respective classes, and this system has been attended with the best results. The District Inspector of the Board, Edmond Downing, esq., examined the children in July, 1881, as if for results. He reports:—

"The general proficiency is very satisfactory. The answering of the industrial pupils is very much superior to that of the ordinary pupils of this school who receive the same instruction. This can be accounted for only on the grounds of greater regularity of attendance, and the superiority of the discipline of this establishment over the careless home training of the ordinary pupils."

No stronger evidence can be given of the well-working of this school than Mr. Downing's report.

Vocal and instrumental music are well taught, and the girls sing the National Anthem when I make my inspections of the school.

Had results been paid for Industrial School children, they would have earned £26 11s. The amount so awarded for externs amounted to £128 5s. 6d.

Industrial training.—Every branch of needlework is well taught in the school. Dressmaking and millinery, shirt-making, embroidery, knitting, tatting, crochet, and point lace making. The girls work for the public and for private families. They are taught the use of sewing and knitting-machines. They work in the laundry, cook and make pastry, stain and polish floors, upholster beds, and do housework. I was well pleased to learn that the girls are kept very busily employed at embroidery work for a Belfast company.

The industrial training in this school continues to be actively carried on, one of the features added during the last year is the making of

bread on an extensive scale; and lately a highly qualified teacher of cookery, trained in the school at South Kensington, has given practical lessons in her art to the children.

Staff.—Mrs. Blake, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by a dressmaker, a laundress, and a lace maker.

Total cost of institution in 1881, £1,482 16s. 0d., making the average cost per head £18 10s. 8d.; industrial profits, £116 8s. 5d.

Results.—Of 51 girls discharged in 1878–9–80, 48 are doing well, 1 doubtful, and 2 have been lost sight of.

SALTHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, GALWAY.—

Certified 16th September, 1871.

Inspected 25th August, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1881, . . . 149
 Voluntary inmates, 1

State of Premises.—A sum amounting to £148 15s., was expended on additional buildings for this school during the year, but still much remains to be done. The requirements most urgent include additional school accommodation, a refectory, a kitchen, and a chapel.

Health and general condition.—The general health of the boys has been most satisfactory; but one child died of consumption during 1881, a disease which was hereditary in his family. The boy was suffering from the malady when admitted.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the boys were well conducted during the year. No case of absconding occurred. They are very respectful and submissive to those placed over them, and are industrious, cheery and happy. I was well pleased with their appearance when I visited.

Educational state.—The boys are instructed in reading, writing, dictation, arithmetic, grammar, and geography. Mensuration, algebra, book-keeping, and French, are also taught to a few. A singing class and a good brass band have been organized, and the boys played the National Anthem and other music on my visit remarkably well.

Industrial training.—Cartmaking, carpentry, smith's work, baking, tailoring, and shoemaking are taught. Six foremen of trades, two skilled artisans, one mechanist and his assistant conduct the industrial training of the boys. The industrial department is well supported by the public.

Numerous orders for the public are executed with punctuality and dispatch, in a manner which gives satisfaction.

Some boys trained to trades in this school are now earning large wages as ship carpenters at the Lattoran Dockyard and other places.

Staff.—Rev. A. B. Kerins, assisted by five Christian Brothers, and a sufficient staff of trades' instructors and other subordinates, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1881, £3,355 7s. 6d., of which £148 15s., was for building, making cost per head £21 7s. 6d. Industrial profits, £382 10s.

Results, 1878–9–80.—Fifty-seven discharged; 50 doing well, 4 are unknown, 2 since died, and 1 convicted.

COUNTY OF KERRY.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS AND YOUNG BOYS, KILLARNEY.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. — Certified 4th November, 1869.

For YOUNG BOYS, Certified 19th August, 1872.

Inspected 21st March, 10th May, &c., 1881.

Average numbers under orders of	Boys, 25	} 103
detention in 1881,	Girls, 78	
Voluntary inmates,		3
Externs who attend the National Schools on the premises:—		
On roll,		533
Average attendance,		326-0

State of premises.—I was much pleased with the very creditable condition in which I found the girls' school on my inspection. It is kept in excellent repair, always clean and orderly, and most satisfactory in every respect. £60 10s. 7d. were expended on repairs during the year. The building, in the town of Tralee, in which the young boys are lodged, continues in the same state as in former years. The Sisters are anxious to have a new school erected, outside the town, for the boys, but hitherto their wishes have not been carried out for want of funds for the purpose.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1881. No serious illness or death occurred in either of the schools during the year.

Conduct and discipline. Excellent during 1881. The manager reports that the inmates of both schools are good and tractable. They are well cared, bright, cheery, happy, and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is well managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the programme of the Board is carefully followed. Drawing, vocal and instrumental music are well taught, and on my inspection the girls sing the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a most creditable manner. I was greatly pleased with the answering of the children when I visited the school, and the District Inspector of the school, J. Macnamara, esq., who examined the children for results in December, 1881, reports that the proficiency in the school indicates that the instruction is careful and intelligent, that the programme is followed, and that the subheads are fairly regarded. The teachers are qualified, being well versed in French, as well as in the ordinary programme of the Board. The instructor in drawing is also efficient; and the teacher of music is a regular professor of the art. £106 0s. 1d. were earned by externs as result fees, but no results are paid for the answering of the industrial school children.

Industrial training.—This department is well managed, and great pains are taken to teach the girls cooking and dairy work. Household work is also taught, plain and fancy needlework, the management of various kinds of sewing and knitting machines, and the girls show great proficiency in the use of the needle. They are taught dressmaking, shirt-making, and millinery, and work for shops and private families. Laundry work is well taught, and the girls do all the washing of Killarney House, the seat of the Earl of Kenmare. They upholster beds and furniture, do crochet and embroidery. Much upholstery for Killarney House was done by the girls, and gave satisfaction. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. They bake all the bread made in the establishment, and many girls who were trained in this school now hold good situations in respectable families as domestic servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Lombard and a staff of six Sisters of Mercy manage this school. A matron has charge of the little boys, under the supervision of the sisters, by whom they are instructed.

Total cost in 1881, £3,026 14s. 11d., of which £60 10s. 7d. was for repairs; cost per head, £19 13s. 6d.; industrial profits, £100 15s.

Results, 1878-9-80.—31 discharged, 25 doing well, 2 are unknown, 1 since died, and 3 recommitted to the school.

ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS, TRALEE.

Certified 25th March, 1871.

Inspected 23rd March and 11th May, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1881, 100

Voluntary inmates, 1

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £483 18s. 11d. was expended on buildings for this school in 1881, and many defects, of which 1 complained in former years, have been remedied. The main building has been enlarged by the addition of a wing, which will give additional dormitory accommodation for about 40 children. An infirmary and nurses' room have also been erected, and a fine plunge and swimming bath has been constructed. The farm has been closely attended to, the fences are good, the crops far above the average. The farm-yard has been enlarged and improved. The farm now consists of 36 acres of land.

Health and general condition.—The manager states that the general health of the boys was satisfactory, no case of zymotic disease having been reported during the year. The improved infirmary accommodation was much needed, and will, I trust, have a beneficial effect on the health of the boys. Two of the inmates died of consumption in 1881.

Conduct and discipline.—The general conduct of the children was satisfactory in 1881. The Director states that they go through their various duties with a great deal of heart, but two boys absconded from the school, and were committed to Upton Reformatory during the year.

Educational state.—The manager reports that the literary department of the children has gone on steadily progressing. 50 per cent. of the boys can read and write well, 40 per cent. are in proportions and higher rules.

Other branches of primary education are taught, and arrangements have lately been made for teaching music, shorthand, and composition.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, smith's work, tailoring, shoemaking, and baking, are taught in this school, and some of the boys at trades do good work. The farm of thirty-six acres is well managed under a skilled superintendent, and this branch is well developed. The crops are excellent, and far above the average in the district.

Staff.—Rev. Stephen A. Hayes, and a staff of Christian Brothers manage the school, assisted by 7 other officers.

Total cost of institution in 1881, £2,385 4s. 11d., making the cost per head £19 0s. 3d. Industrial profits, £193 4s. 4d.

Results.—1878-9-80.—Of 60 discharged, 1 has since died, 51 are doing well, 6 have been lost sight of, and 2 are doubtful.

THE KERRY HOME FOR PROTESTANT BOYS, TRALEE.

Certified 27th July, 1872.

Inspected 23rd March and 11th May, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881, 18

Externs who attend National School on premises, . . . 36

State of premises.—This school was, when I inspected it, clean and orderly, but with an average of only 18 boys. No expense was incurred on buildings during the year beyond keeping the premises in good repair.

Health and general condition.—Excellent during the past year. No serious case of illness or death occurred. The new supply of water for the town has been introduced to the school, and is of excellent quality for drinking purposes.

Conduct and discipline.—The discipline during 1881 has been very satisfactorily carried on, and, with one exception, the conduct of the boys was all that could be desired. They are docile, industrious, cheery, and happy.

Educational state.—This school is well managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined by W. Connolly, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, in November, 1881, who gave a very good report of the progress of the inmates. Results were awarded for the externs (36) who attend, but although earned for the Industrial school pupils also they were not paid for by the Board, although their answering was above the average. The Rev. Raymond Orpen, however, paid the amount to Mr. Colvin, the teacher, who continues to merit the approval of the Board and of the Committee of the school.

Industrial training.—The industrial work for so few boys is of course very limited, and chiefly consists of tailor's work which, however, is very satisfactorily turned out. The boys are also employed in the garden.

Staff.—The Rev. Raymond Orpen, the Rector of Tralee, is manager. Mr. Archbold Colvin as master, and his wife as matron, have charge of the school. A tailor attends to give instruction to the boys. The matron teaches the boys music on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Total cost in 1881, £422 11s. 6d., making the cost per head £23 9s. 6d. Industrial profits, £12 19s. 0d

Results, 1878-9-80.—Five boys discharged, 4 doing well, and 1 doubtful.

PEMBROKE ALMSHOUSE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC

GIRLS, TRALEE.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 23rd March, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1881, 70

Voluntary inmates, 4

In excess of limit or under six years of age, 1

Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, . . 213

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £166 4s. 3d. was expended in 1881 on buildings, besides £49 on repairs and other improvements. The school has been much improved, a new staircase has been erected, and the dormitories and kitchen enlarged. The institution is now complete in every respect for the training of the children.

Health and general condition.—Most satisfactory in 1881, no serious illness, no death. Great care is bestowed on the children, who, although now in rude health, were, many of them, on admission in a very miserable state.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1881 was all that could be desired. They are docile, obedient and anxious to learn, tolerant towards each other, and most industrious; faults but trifling, and no serious offence was committed by any during the year.

Educational state.—The inmates of this institution attend the classes of the National School on the premises, and mix with the externs in their studies. This is of very great advantage for the future of the girls, who thus become accustomed to associate with strangers, and so avoid one of the effects of institutions in which girls are too closely shut up.

The District Inspector of the Board of National Education, W. Connolly, esq., examined the school in June, 1881, as if for results, and reports:—

"Reading, clear in tone and given with fair ease and deliberation; spelling, very fair; writing, round and regular; arithmetic satisfactory, except in 3rd and 5th classes; grammar in 5th class very fair and intelligent; geography fair."

£23 1s. results fees have been earned, but not paid.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework are well taught in this school. The girls are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines, and jackets, petticoats, and other articles are knit by them with advantage. A ready sale is found for their work in the shops.

The girls cut out and make all the clothes they wear, they upholster mattresses, do laundry and household work, cook, and make pastry, pickles and preserves; they are trained to dairy and farm-yard management, they care pigs and poultry, and rear calves. Each girl is instructed according to her capacity for the work by which she can best earn a livelihood after she leaves this school.

The girls make point lace, and work embroidery with great taste and skill. Some of the elder girls care their young companions in the school.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Reardon and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school. They are assisted by a matron and three paid assistants.

Total cost in 1881, £1,309 11s. 9d., of which £106 4s. 3d. was for building, making the cost per head £10 6s. 8d.; industrial profits, £60 19s. 2d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Of 37 girls discharged, 36 are doing well, 1 has since died. Those who reside near the school visit it often, and a regular correspondence is kept up with others living at a distance. The girls are taught to look on the school as a home, where they can always obtain advice and assistance in procuring situations when out of place.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

Certified 13th December, 1879.

Inspected 19th March and 23rd November, 1881, &c.

Average number of inmates in custody under the rules,	150
Do. in excess or under 6 years of age,	4
Voluntary,	3

State of premises.—The sum of £2,397 16s. 8d., was expended on the buildings of this school in 1881, and considerable progress has since been made. The school is now complete and in good working order. The dormitories are well ventilated, and suitably provided with sufficient closets, and lavatories. The dining hall is ample for the 150 boys in

the institution. A large building has been floored and fitted up as a play hall in wet weather, an arrangement of the greatest advantage for the health and well being of the little boys in the school. A carpenter's workshop has been built, and a new church is in course of erection.

The farm, eighty acres of land, gives healthful occupation to the children and the entire institution has every advantage for the teaching and training of the little boys.

Health and general condition.—Five deaths occurred in the school during 1881. One boy caught a severe cold coming from Belfast, having been sent to the school with scarcely any clothing, and he died a few days after being admitted. The four other boys were carried off by scrofula in its different forms, two from consumption, and two from brain disease. The health of the other boys in the school was very satisfactory. They are admirably cared, and, as a rule, quickly recover from the miserable condition in which they are when admitted.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the boys committed to her care. They are docile, obedient, and very industrious. Their anxious wish is to please the Sisters placed over them, and their faults are very few and trifling.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught, and the boys evince the greatest desire to progress. At a recent examination the answering was considered very satisfactory. Vocal music is taught the boys, who sing with taste and harmony together.

Industrial training.—Carpentry, shoemaking, and tailoring are taught the little boys, and with excellent effect. Special tools intended for children are used by them and they do nice work. They work the sewing and knitting machines. They do fretwork, and work in leather. The fretwork which is a very useful occupation in which to exercise the intelligence of young boys, and train their fingers, is a light easy employment for the children, and they take an interest in the work. Straw envelopes, for packing bottles, are also made by the boys; a small loom is also used by them. Very young boys knit and do work suitable to their ages. A well-qualified gardener employs the elder boys in the garden and on the farm, according to the capacity of each.

Staff.—Mrs. Sarah Byrne and four Sisters of Charity manage the school, assisted by two paid school teachers, a matron and other officers.

Total cost in 1881, £5,166 10s. 5d., of which £2,397 16s. 8d. was for building, making the cost per head £18 9s. 1d.; industrial profits, £52 8s. 4d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Three discharged, 1 doubtful, and 2 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

KILKENNY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, KILKENNY.

Certified 23rd March, 1873.

Inspected 19th March, 23rd Nov., &c., 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881, 100

In excess of limit (or under 6 years of age), 2

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during the year, nor were any required, as this fine school is already very perfect in its

arrangements. On all my visits I found the premises in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, the dressed grounds well kept, and the buildings a model of order.

Health and general condition.—Three deaths occurred among the children in 1881. One girl was attacked with fever, and although at once removed to hospital succumbed to the disease. Another died of pneumonia, and one from a gastric attack. The health of the other children was all that could be desired.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the inmates was most satisfactory. They are cheerful, obedient, respectful, industrious, and very tolerant to each other; faults trifling, and severe punishments quite unknown. The girls are anxious to please the sisters, respectful and very industrious, cheery and happy.

Educational state.—A good primary English education is given. Reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography are taught. The children show much desire to learn, and the report of their progress is considered satisfactory.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught needlework in all its branches, the use of sewing and knitting machines, the manufacture of point, Jimerick, and other laces, embroidery, crochet, and macramé work. They are instructed in dressmaking and millinery and work for the public; they upholster mattresses and make up fine linen nicely; their laundry work is of a very superior description, and they wash for many private families in the city of Kilkenny and the surrounding country. The girls milk cows, and make excellent butter; they manage the farm and a large quantity of poultry. The elder girls cure their young companions and are so trained to the duties of nursery-maids. A public exhibition in Kilkenny of the work executed in this school, was largely attended, and met the approval of the visitors. The Marchioness of Ormond and the Dowager Marchioness were both pleased to visit the exhibition and expressed themselves pleased with the work of the children. During the year Mr. R. C. Browne Clayton kindly sent Miss Anstruther, a first class teacher of cookery certified in the South Kensington school, to give lectures and practical lessons to the girls of this school. He defrayed all the expenses of the lecture, at which the people of Kilkenny were permitted to attend, and they expressed themselves most grateful for his kindness. The instruction was of a higher class than is generally given, the object being to train the girls to be good cooks fit to take situations in respectable families. The result has been a great success. Miss Anstruther states that "the girls now repeat their former lessons without advice or assistance and they can do so without a single failure."

Staff.—Mrs. Catherine Lyons, with a staff of eight Sisters of Charity, manage the Institution. Four laundresses—formerly inmates of this school, two workmistresses, and a well qualified dressmaker work under the superintendence of the Sisters.

Total cost in 1881, £2,194, of which £30 was for building. Cost per head £21 12s. 9d.; industrial profits, £215 4s. 0d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Forty-nine discharged, 46 doing well, 1 since dead, and 2 doubtful.

KING'S COUNTY.

ST. JOHN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
PARSONSTOWN.—Certified 15th July, 1870.

Inspected 19th May, 1881.

Average number of children paid for by Treasury, 78
Externs attending National School—on roll, 396; attendance, 255

State of premises.—This school is progressing steadily. £100 was expended on buildings in 1881. The premises are all in excellent order and the additions made to the buildings in 1880 and in the past year add much to the accommodation provided for the inmates of the school. It is proposed that a small building formerly occupied by the younger children be now used as a residence for girls whose periods of detention have expired but who remain as voluntary inmates until they perfect themselves in the branch of industry which they have selected for their future career in life or until eligible situations offer. The manager proposes to fit up a laundry in connection with this building in which the washing for private families would be received so as to make this branch self-supporting. I would prefer that the girls should wash in the laundry of the school and not have a separate establishment which is always attended with unnecessary expense.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths among the inmates of the school occurred in 1881, but the term of one had expired more than 12 months previously. She was in delicate health and having no friends to whom she could apply for shelter, the manager of the school made the school her home for the remainder of her sad life. The health of all the other children in the school was excellent. They are well cared, very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The children are in general very docile and obedient and anxious to improve, faults few, and a good spirit animates all. They are very industrious.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the school is inspected by the District Inspector, C. W. Dugan, esq., who reports, 26th December, 1881, "junior classes very fair; good in reading, writing, and arithmetic, other classes generally medium and fair, moral tone, order, and discipline satisfactory." The amount of passes for results in the National school £86 9s. 6d., including £9 17s. for needlework—fees not payable. The drawing class is in connexion with the South Kensington School of Art, and the results have been very favourable. Vocal music is well taught, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a most creditable manner when I visited. Instrumental music is well taught to all who have a talent for it, and are being trained as teachers.

Industrial training.—The industrial training in the school is well carried out. Some very beautiful lacework is made by the girls and the Brussels lace fans and other kinds of laces—the work of the pupils of this school—are much admired. Fine point lace and pillow lace are also worked in the school, and a trades worker was brought over from Hoxton to instruct the girls in her art. The finest old lace can be safely entrusted to the girls of this school to repair and wash. The girls embroider on silk and leather and their work is well done. Vestments and other articles for the celebration of Divine Service are well made

by them at a moderate price, and many orders are received. Art embroidery is executed in this school with great skill and taste. Plain sewing and machine work are also admirably done, and orders are received both from the shops and from private families in the neighbourhood, as well as from distant places. Dressmaking, millinery, the making of shirts and ladies' underclothing are well executed. All kinds of housework are taught, the girls wash and make up fine linen nicely; they bake bread, they milk cows, make butter, feed pigs and poultry. They are taught the theory and practice of cookery in its different branches, to make soups, pastry and confectionery; and they had, during 1881, the advantage of the instruction of a well-qualified teacher, Miss Cole, who holds a certificate from South Kensington. The letters received from former inmates of the school, some of whom are teachers in good situations, are most satisfactory, and are evidences of the successful teaching in the school.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Beckett, with eight Sisters of Mercy, gratuitously manage the establishment. They are assisted by six paid officers.

Total cost in 1881, £1,646 17s. 4d. Cost per head, £19 16s. 7d. Industrial profit, £139 0s. 5d.

Results, 1878-8-80—Thirty-eight discharged, of whom 35 are doing well, and 3 have been lost sight of.

COUNTY OF LIMERICK.

ST. GEORGE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, LIMERICK.—Certified 4th December, 1869.

Inspected 8th April, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1881, 59

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection very clean and orderly, in good repair, and satisfactory in its arrangements, which are each year, becoming more complete. No change was made in the buildings of the school during 1881.

Health and general condition.—One child died of heart disease in 1881, but with that exception the health of the girls was very satisfactory during the year. The medical officer of the institution is constant in his attendance, and many children who previous to admission had suffered much from poverty and neglect are now strong and healthy, the unwearied care and kind treatment of the sisters having produced the best results.

Conduct and discipline.—The conduct of the children in 1881 was very good; an admirable spirit prevails amongst them. They are cheery, bright, very happy, and industrious. They feel grateful to the sisters for their motherly care over them, and no serious fault was committed by any child during the year.

Educational state.—The manager reports, "The children are taught reading, writing, dictation, grammar, arithmetic, and geography. Three hours daily are devoted to scholastic instruction. At school fotes during the holidays, they perform plays and declaim before many visitors. Occasionally the chaplain examines them in their studies, and finds them smart and anxious to improve." She adds that the Most Rev. Dr. Butler examined the children in Christian doctrine for confirmation and was much pleased.

Industrial training.—Very satisfactory. Needlework in all its branches is well taught. The children cut out and make all the clothing they wear. They learn the use of the sewing and knitting machines, to work embroidery and fancy work, guipure, Brussels, appliqué, tambour, and

running Limerick lace ; the latter they do very perfectly, and have made some handsome pieces of expensive work during the year, which was much admired and realized a good price. They upholster mattresses, knit, and do crochet and crewel work, and have learned gold embroidery. Miss Cole, a certified teacher from South Kensington, gave lectures in the school, the children were most attentive to her practical lectures, and profited much by them.

The children make and bake bread, milk cows, rear calves, pigs, and poultry, do household work, and are employed in the laundry.

A good spirit of industry with order and cleanliness prevails in the school.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Bartley and eight Sisters of the Good Shepherd manage this school.

Total cost of the Institution in 1881, £1,235 14s. 1d., making the average cost per head, £20 18s. 10d. Industrial profits £40 16s. 5d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Of 31 girls discharged, 20 are doing well, and 1 since dead.

The girls who emigrated to Queensland or America frequently correspond with the sisters ; some of them are married to respectable settlers, and one girl lately sent £5 to the school, showing her gratitude to her former teachers. Any girl not well fitted for service at the end of her period of detention, remains in the school until qualified and a suitable situation offers.

ST. VINCENT'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS

LIMERICK.—Certified 8th December, 1859.

Inspected 8th April, 1880.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within the limit of the rules,	130
Do. in excess (or under six years of age),	9
Voluntary inmates,	90
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	50

State of premises.—This is an admirably managed school, and now very perfect in its arrangements. The apparatus for heating the dining-room, chapel, and other parts of the institution has tended much to the health of the inmates. I was much pleased on my visit with the satisfactory condition of order and cleanliness in which I found the establishment.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, one from gastric irritation, the other from scarlatina, which epidemic attacked sixteen of the children. It was, with one exception, of a mild type ; but that of which the child died was the malignant form of the disease. The health of the other inmates was good, except one child admitted into the school suffering from consumption. Her father, mother, and other members of her family, died from the malady, and she is now in the last stage of the disease.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children was generally satisfactory. A system of marks has been established which is found to work well, and premiums are given every three months to girls whose conduct merits a reward.

Educational state.—The scholastic teaching in this school is very creditable. It is in connexion with the Commissioners of National

Education, and at the examination held by their District Inspector, M. S. Seymour, esq., in September, 1881, he reported:—

"There were 90 children presented; I found the junior classes as usual very well taught, and in the senior classes there was a fair amount of proficiency shown in the most important subjects by a majority of the pupils. At the conclusion of the literary examination, I was allowed to inspect the new laundry lately added to the establishment. I found it clean, well fitted up, and the work turned out by the young girls in training, in a very creditable manner. I was also shown through the poultry yard, which is a model of its kind, and affords ample means for useful instruction of the pupils.

"It is impossible to examine this institution without being struck by its general utility, and the very complete manner in which it is adapted to fulfil its ends."

M. S. SEYMOUR, A.M.

District Inspector.

Results fees earned by externs, £61 17s. 6d. Drawing, vocal and instrumental music are well taught. The National Anthem sung by the girls in full choir was very effective.

Industrial training.—The girls are instructed in dressmaking, and the use of sewing machines of various kinds. They are taught plain and fancy work, crewel work, and embroidery. They cut out and make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops as well as for private families. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. They care the flower beds and dressed grounds, and work in the garden. The work done in the laundry for the public gives great satisfaction. A class of cookery has been established, and practical lectures were given by Miss Colo, a certified teacher from South Kensington, and with excellent results. Housework and the teaching of domestic servants is also carried on, and the elder girls have especial charge of the younger children.

Staff.—Mrs. M'Namara, with eleven Sisters of Mercy, manage the school; they are assisted by paid teachers, including a well qualified workmistress and laundress.

Total expenditure in 1881, £2,991 14s. 9d., of which £18 4s. 6d. was for building, making the cost per head, £22 17s. 6d.; profit on industrial department, £653 14s. 4d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Sixty-five discharged; 60 reported to be doing well; 2 since dead; 1 doubtful, and 2 lost sight of.

Girls trained in this school, when out of employment, are received into a House of Mercy in Limerick, where they remain until suitable employment is provided for them.

LIMERICK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS.

Certified 18th August, 1875.

Inspected 8th April, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within

limit of rules,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	149
Voluntary inmates,	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	1

State of premises.—I found this school on my inspection in good repair, clean, and orderly, and much improved since my last inspection.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, one from heart disease, the other from fever. Scarlatina also, which was then prevalent in the city, attacked the inmates in July and August. Thirty-two were attacked, but it was of a mild type, and they all recovered. The other inmates of the school appeared to me in excellent health, and are well cared. The new infirmary is found to be of great advantage.

Conduct and discipline.—With few exceptions the inmates of this school were, during the year, very docile and orderly. A good spirit appears to prevail amongst them, and industrious habits are cultivated with good results.

Educational state.—The manager reports that the programme of the scholastic teaching includes reading, writing, arithmetic, dictation, grammar, geography, book-keeping, and singing. A brass band has been organized.

Industrial training.—This department is well managed, and progresses satisfactorily, but the want of a steam-engine or some other motive power to drive the machinery, in this, as in most other industrial schools for boys, impedes progress and prevents the development of the system for industrial work, which should be the mainspring in all these schools. House carpentry, cabinet making, carriage building, painting, boot and shoe making, tailoring, house painting, and glazing, are taught. The boys work on the land, milk cows, feed pigs and poultry, and are instructed in other agricultural work on the farm, which is about a mile distant from the school.

Staff.—Rev. M. F. Mulligan, assisted by a staff of five Christian Brothers, with paid assistants, and nine trades instructors.

Total expenditure during 1881, £3,432 17s. 4d., of which £5 was expended on building, making the cost per head, £22 17s.; industrial profits, £344 4s. 4d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Forty discharged, 39 doing well, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD.

OUR LADY OF SUCCOUR INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEWTOWNFORBES.—Certified 29th November, 1869.

Inspected 30th May, 1881.

Average number of children under order of detention in 1881,	80
In excess of limit,	4
Externs who attend National school on premises, 110 roll, attended,	78

State of premises.—In addition to £4,300 spent during 1879 and 1880, a further sum of £199 9s. 9d. was laid out on the buildings and fittings for this school in 1881. The institution is now becoming very perfect in its arrangements, and it must be most gratifying to its founder, the Earl of Granard, K.P., to see the success of his benevolent endeavours to benefit the poor of the district.

Health and general condition.—With one exception the health of the children during 1881 was exceedingly good. No case of serious illness or contagious disease occurred amongst them, except that one child died of convulsions in February of the year.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was inspected by H. H. Donovan, esq., District Inspector of the Board, who reports that:—

"The conductors are evidently intelligent and well informed, and with the exception of some prompting the discipline of the school is satisfactory. Reading, writing, and dictation are well taught in the school; arithmetic and geography, as far as the fourth class standard, are fair; grammar is fair up to the fifth class. Vocal music, so far as the singing, is carefully taught, but the theory not much attended to. Drawing is also taught."

The Inspector suggests that the conductors should promote the pupils of the industrial department to higher classes, in the same way as the externs, as he considers that a child would learn more in two years by being promoted to a fifth class than by remaining in the fourth.

The children sang the National Anthem to my satisfaction when I visited.

Industrial training.—The girls do plain and fancy needlework, and are instructed in the use of the sewing-machine. They cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and are taught the general principles of dressmaking. A laundry is attached to the school, in which they wash and make up for the public, and their work gives much satisfaction. The girls have charge of the dairy and poultry yard; they cook and do all the housework of the establishment.

Staff.—Mrs. Fallon and 13 Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by 2 literary teachers, 3 laundresses, and 2 servants.

Total cost of school in 1881, £3,250 15s. 1d., of which £1,520 10s. was for building, making the average cost per head, £21 12s. 6d.; industrial profits, £199 9s. 9d.

Results, for 1878-9-80.—Twenty-two discharged; 21 are reported to be doing well, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF LOUTH.

HOUSE OF CHARITY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
DROGHEDA.—Certified 17th October, 1870.

Inspected 10th March, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within limit of rules in 1881,	92
Under age,	2
Externs who attend National School on the premises—on roll, 323, attended,	204

State of premises.—No new buildings were erected during 1881, but a considerable sum of money was expended on alterations. The kitchen and the boys refectory have been much improved; a large kitchen-range with high pressure boiler, has been fitted up, giving hot water throughout the boys apartments, in the bathrooms and lavatories, &c. The refectory has been wainscotted and some other improvements made.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the school during the year, of young boys 6 years of age, soon after their admission into the school, in both cases from convulsions and effusion on the brain. The Sister in charge complains that these poor young children, when they enter the school, have the appearance of starvation and neglect, and it takes some months and great care before their system can be brought into a proper condition.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys was most satisfactory in 1881; they are obedient, docile, and respectful to those placed over them. A good spirit prevails amongst them, and all are cheery and happy. Their training to order and social habits occupies the undivided care and solicitude of the Sisters who, constantly on the watch, study the disposition and suitable treatment of each. The mark system has proved very successful in the training of the boys to habits of carefulness and diligence.

Educational state.—This school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and the District Inspector, S. Adair, Esq., examined the pupils as if for results in September, 1881. He

reports, "The general proficiency in the school very fair, moral tone, order, cleanliness, and discipline very good, in all respects. The school programme is very fairly carried out."

Rosettes were awarded, but not paid for industrial school children, £33 10s. Drawing, music, and other extra subjects are well taught in this school, and I was pleased with the proficiency exhibited by very small boys. The National Anthem was well sung by them.

Industrial training.—As a rule the boys being generally admitted at the age of six and seven years, can be trained to but few industries, the main object in view is to develop the children's skill of hand, and to train the fingers to delicate manipulation for skilled industries. For that object they are instructed from the beginning in freehand drawing. Fretwork has also been introduced, and the boys turn out very creditable articles of that work. They are instructed in machine work knitting, darning, and sewing. They also work in the garden, scrub the floors, dust and clean the buildings.

One great object of the Sisters, and to which they mainly devote their attention, is to train the boys to habits of cleanliness of the person, truthfulness, and self-reliance. The children are taught not to be afraid of the Sisters, and, if they commit a fault, at once to admit it, so that the love of truth and moral virtue may be fostered in them.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Frances Austin and a staff of seven Sisters belonging to a French order of Sisters of Charity. There are besides two matrons, a cook, laundress, tailor, and gardener.

Total cost of school in 1881, £1,801 0s. 9d., making the cost per head £19 11s. 6d.; industrial profit, £46 6s. 6d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—None discharged during this period.

DUNDALK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, Certified 12th July 1881.

Inspected 14th November, 1881.

Average number of children admitted in year,	10
Voluntary inmates,	11
Externs who attend the National School on the premises,	733

State of premises.—Within the last three years extensive premises adjoining the National School under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, were purchased by them for the purposes of an Industrial School, and a good deal of expense was incurred in improving the sewerage, and the sanitary arrangements, which are now very good.

Having acted in ignorance of the practice that it was first necessary to have a promise of a certificate from the Chief Secretary before any expense should be incurred, the premises lay for some time idle, but in July 1881, a certificate for ten children was granted. There is accommodation for many more, and a large portion of the buildings are lying unoccupied. At the rear of the two houses which compose the school are two very large gardens and farm offices.

On my visit I found the building which the ten industrial children occupy in excellent order, very clean and well kept, but the farm offices at the rear will require a considerable outlay.

Health and general condition.—The inmates of the school were in perfect health since their admission and are well cared.

Conduct and discipline.—Very satisfactory. The children are obedient docile, respectful to their teachers and tolerant to each other. They appear very happy.

Educational state.—This school forms part of the large National School of the Sisters of Mercy in Dundalk, which is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education. It was examined as if for results by the District Inspector of the Board, S. Adair, esq., who reports that the general proficiency of the school is very satisfactory, and the school programme well observed. Results earned by externs, £314 9s. 6d.

Mixed through the classes the girls of the Industrial School will have great advantages, and I anticipate very favourable results.

Industrial training.—The industrial department consists of plain sewing and machine work. The girls are also taught household work, cooking and washing. They feed pigs and poultry, and work in the garden under the supervision of the sisters.

Total costs, £532 0s. 1d., of which £288 13s. 1d. was for buildings. Industrial profit, Nil.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

ST. COLUMBA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WESTPORT, FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC

Girls.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 22nd August, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention within

limit of the rules in 1881, 80

Do. in excess or under six years, 8

Voluntary inmates, 4

Externs who attend the schools on the premises, 230

State of premises.—This school continues to be very well managed. It is kept in excellent repair and is satisfactory in all its arrangements. The farm attached to the school is, however, too limited, and it is to be regretted that more land has not as yet been obtained to develop dairy management, in order to train the girls to the keeping of cows, the most improved system of butter-making and agricultural works, in a district where such industries so much require to be developed.

Health and general condition.—No death occurred amongst the children under orders of detention in the school during 1881, but one poor child whose time had expired in the previous April and had remained in the school, being unable to earn her livelihood and having no home but the school, died of consumption in October of 1881.

The health of the other children in the school was all that could be desired. They are well cared, and soon recover after admission from the effects of their previous misery and neglect.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager remarks—“The conduct of the children continues to merit great praise. Their happiness seems to consist in giving pleasure to those who have charge of them.” Their appearance when I visited the school fully confirmed the report of the manager. They are bright, cheery, docile, and obedient.

Educational state.—The manager reports—“In the educational department, as in past years, the same attention to study and anxiety to improve prevail throughout the school. The special class girls who act as monitors, have made very considerable advancement since last report; the District Inspector of the Board of National Education, A. J. McElwaine, esq., examined this class and expressed himself greatly pleased with their answering. Of the paid monitors whom he examined and passed, four are inmates of the Industrial School, and they could have been passed

in a higher grade. The fact of the school being now in connection with the National Board opens a favourable future for the girls who have for years acted as nonivresses, and when well trained as teachers will obtain remunerative employment." My experience of the teaching in this school fully corroborates the opinion of the manager; and I may add that when Her Grace the Duchess of Marlborough resided at Westport House she frequently visited this school, and always expressed her high appreciation of the manner in which it was conducted.

Industrial training.—The manager reports that "the girls who are engaged in the laundry do their work well. Some whose periods of detention have expired are still kept in the school as voluntary inmates, to perfect themselves in this branch of industry. Four, who had remained until they were first class laundresses, went to America lately. After a short time, they were able to pay the passages of their four sisters, and one of them did more—she sent help to her distressed family. Besides these, other girls, formerly in the Industrial School, are now employed in America as head laundresses; one got a situation, on her arrival there, in a fancy weaving establishment, two are in stores, others are house-maids and children's maids.

The entire work of the bakery is now done by the Industrial School children. They make and bake all the bread used in the establishment, and the elder children care their younger companions, by which they fit themselves for nursery maids. They do housework, have charge of the different apartments, which they keep in perfect order and neatness; they stain and varnish furniture and floors, and are taught to be generally useful.

One of the girls (K.R.) who served her time as confectioner is now getting a good salary in that capacity, three others have finished their apprenticeships as dressmakers, and a fourth, who is still serving her time, is very promising; one girl, who was on licence, is now head cook in one of the most respectable families in the neighbourhood of Westport.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Paul Cullen and a large staff of Sisters of Mercy manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1881, £1,513 9s. 6d.; cost per head £17 3s. 11d. Industrial profits, £58 9s. 0d.

Results, 1878-9-90.—Forty-two discharged; one since dead; 37 doing well, and 4 lost sight of.

Of the six girls who emigrated in 1881, five got immediate employment on landing in America, the sixth was too young and was taken out by her mother, who is in a position to support her.

COUNTY OF MONAGHAN.

ST. MARTHA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, MONAGHAN.—Certified 4th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th January, 4th July, 13th Nov., &c., 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention, within limit of rules,	67
Do. not paid for out of Treasury grant, one under 6 years,	4
Voluntary inmates,	20
Externs who attend the National school on the premises,	200

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £400 was expended during 1881 on buildings and improvements of this school. A new bake-house has been erected, constructed on the most improved principle, in which the children without assistance make and bake all the bread used in the establishment; it is of excellent quality and cannot be surpassed.

All the departments of the school are kept with great order and neatness, and the new lecture hall of cookery is fitted up with every appliance for the teaching of the girls in this important branch of industry.

Health and general condition.—One child died of consumption in July of the year. All the other inmates of the school enjoyed excellent health. The frequent use of the warm bath and other sanitary arrangements have been productive of satisfactory results, and tend much to promote the good health observable in the school. The medical officer of the institution is constant in his attendance on the inmates.

Conduct and discipline.—An excellent spirit prevails in the school. The girls are very obedient, docile, and respectful to their teachers and instructors; they are most anxious to please, very cheerful and happy. No serious fault was committed by any during the year and the sisters always with the girls acquire a powerful and complete control over their thoughts and actions.

Educational state.—Very satisfactory in 1881. The children attend the National school on the premises and mixed through the classes are distinguished by their anxiety to learn, tidiness in dress, and general good conduct. Mr Sullivan, the District Inspector of the National Board, on his examination as if for results, held in July, 1881, reports, "The pupils are taught according to the ordinary school programme. No distinction is made between the industrial and the other pupils. The answering of the ordinary pupils was very good—all presented for examination passed. Besides the ordinary subjects (reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, grammar, geography, and needlework,) the pupils are taught singing and drawing. The fifth class were also presented for examination in management of poultry. During the past year the pupils received lessons in practical cookery and steps have been taken to make the instruction in this subject permanent.

Vocal music is taught to all, and instrumental music to those intended to be teachers, as likewise freehand drawing and painting. Four of the industrial school girls were presented for the Intermediate examination in 1881. One obtained a prize of £4, the others passed creditably. The girls sing the National Anthem well.

Industrial training.—The elder girls are employed in the bakery and in household work, they wash and make up shirts, dresses, and fine linen for private families and their work gives satisfaction. They do plain and fancy needle-work, and are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. The girls cut out and make all the dresses they wear, and work for the shops. They are taught dairy management, to milk cows and make butter, care pigs and poultry. In 1880, a class-room for instruction in cookery was fitted up; and Mrs. Thompson, a high classed teacher from South Kensington, gave lessons in the art. In 1881, Miss Cole, another well qualified teacher, continued to teach the class. One of the sisters has now taken her place, and the arrangement will be a permanent benefit.

Staff.—Mrs. M. Finnigan, and seven Sisters of the Order of St. Louis, manage the institution. They are assisted by paid teachers.

Total cost of school in 1881, £2,270 10s. 8d., of which £400 were for building, making the cost per head of the inmates £30 11s. 1d. Industrial profits, £147 10s. 5d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Thirty-three discharged, 31 are known to be doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 doubtful.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

ST. MONICA'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
 ROSCOMMON.—Certified 20th November, 1869.

Inspected 8th December, 1881.

Average number of children under rules,	44
Voluntary,	18
Extern pupils who attend the National School,	254

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £86 5s. was expended on improvements and repairs of this school in 1881. The floor of the laundry was newly tiled, an additional boiler erected, and a new washing machine purchased. In the previous two years £629 12s. had been expended towards perfecting the arrangements of this school, and other improvements are promised which will greatly facilitate the work of the establishment.

I found the premises on my inspection in a very creditable condition of order and cleanliness, in good repair and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Two deaths occurred in the institution in 1881, one from asthmatic bronchitis of long standing, the other from heart disease. The health of the other children is reported to have been very good. They were, when I made my inspection, the picture of health, and appeared very cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports very favourably of the conduct of the girls during the year. They were industrious, docile, and obedient; faults few, never of a serious character, and seldom requiring punishment.

Educational state.—The school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education and inspected by the District Inspector of the Board, W. Bamford, esq., who reports that on his inspection in August, 1881, he found the general proficiency of the girls good, and the programme of the Board duly observed. He also praised the cleanliness, order, discipline, and general conduct of the school, which he considers satisfactory. A spirit of emulation is kept up by the girls being classified with the pupils of the National school, and they evince a laudable desire to excel them. The manager reports that all are taught vocal music (Hullah's system); some, intended to be teachers or nursery governesses, are also instructed in instrumental music, drawing, painting, and illumination, French and Physical geography.

Industrial training.—The girls cut out and make their own clothing; are taught plain and fancy work, embroidery, tatting, crochet, knitting, and lacework. They use the sewing machine, wash and make up fine linen for private families and the public. The manager states that the laundry is largely patronized by the gentry in the neighbourhood, and others by rail from a distance of 30 miles. Some girls whose term of detention have expired remain in the laundry on wages to perfect themselves in the work. The girls milk, cows, make butter, feed calves, pigs, and poultry, and work in the garden.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Nolan, with a staff of Sisters of Mercy, manage the establishment. They are assisted by a matron, a skilled laundress, and workmistress.

Total cost of school in 1881, £943 2s. 0d., making the cost per head £15 6s. 0d.; industrial profits, £227 11s. 4d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Of 25 discharged, 20 are doing well, 2 since dead, 1 doubtful, 1 unknown, and 1 recommitted.

**THE SUMMERHILL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC BOYS,
ATHLONE.—Certified 5th August, 1880.**

Inspected 6th Feb., 15th March, 4th July, &c. 1881.

Average number of inmates under limit of rules,	80
Voluntary inmates,	4

These premises were certified in August, 1880, as an industrial school for boys. Christian Brothers of the order of Frères Cretiennes of France were brought over from America to manage the school. They afterwards left, and Sisters of Mercy were placed in charge, with a clergyman and male secular teachers to look after the bigger boys. I did not approve of the arrangements made by the manager and reported accordingly to the Chief Secretary. On one occasion I was even refused admission to inspect the school unless I promised not to report to Government on its condition, and I was obliged to leave.

The manager has since applied to have the school certified for girls instead of for boys, and the Chief Secretary, on my recommendation, approves of the change. The school has now been handed over to the nuns, who have already made great improvements in the interior of the buildings and are erecting a separate residence for the chaplain.

The disposal of the 80 boys under detention caused great difficulty. Other schools could not receive them unless their limits were extended, and the Chief Secretary objected to the wholesale discharge of the boys, some of whom had been very recently committed by magistrates for 7, 8, and 9 years. The manager then reported that he had placed all the boys on licences and had removed them from the school. He, however, stated that they would be looked after by the clergy in his own and the neighbouring dioceses. I found, on inquiry, that 21 of the boys, so placed out, were, according to law, ineligible for licence, and of these 17 were quite unfit subjects for discharge. One has already been committed to Philipstown Reformatory for larceny, and another, has not yet been traced by the police. Arrangements have now been made for the transfer of these boys to other schools. When the transfers are all carried out, the new certificate will issue, and I am sanguine that a well-managed school for girls will take the place of that which was such a lamentable failure for boys.

No death or serious illness occurred amongst the inmates of the school during 1881. The total cost of the establishment was £2,128 2s. 11d., making the cost per head £25 6s. 8d.

COUNTY OF SLIGO.

**ST. LAURENCE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
SLIGO.—Certified 22nd April, 1871.**

Inspected 28th May and 21st August, 1881.

Average number of children under rules,	70
In excess of limit or under 6 years,	4
Voluntary inmates,	47
Externs who attend the National Schools,	359

State of premises.—No expenditure was incurred on the premises of this school during 1881, but I found the buildings in good repair, very clean, orderly, and well kept when I visited. Out stone steps have been substituted for the wooden steps leading to the terrace, but the play hall so long promised has not been erected.

Health and general condition.—One child died of consumption in 1881. The general health of the other children was good.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that order and discipline

in the school have been kept up with their wonted vigour, and that the whole of the children have given every satisfaction to the Sisters in charge. When I visited they appeared very cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined as if for results by D. J. Mounten, esq., District Inspector of the Board, in Dec., 1881, and he reports that the general state of proficiency in the school was very creditable, except that the fifth class was rather weak in arithmetic. Results earned, if paid, £38 4s. 0d.

Many of the children from both voluntary and industrial classes passed with honour in the Intermediate examination, as evinced by an exhibition, prizes, and certificates having been awarded to them. The successful candidates included 14 industrial school children.

At the results examination the proficiency of the industrial school pupils attracted the notice of the Inspector.

The National Anthem was well sung by the children when I visited.

Industrial Training.—The industrial training is satisfactory. There is a good handry in which excellent work is done for the public. I found on my inspection, 12 cows on the farm (20 acres) rearing calves, thus affording employment to many girls in dairy and farm management. The bakehouse also is very successful, and the bread which the girls make is excellent. A professional cook and confectioner has been employed to train the children in cooking, making pastry, &c.

The girls are instructed in plain and fancy needlework, the use of the sewing-machine, dressmaking and millinery. Large profits per head are made from industrial work in the school, and I am well satisfied with the result of the teaching.

A shop has been taken in the town of Sligo in which the work of the children is sold, and girls trained in the school and others have there an opportunity to earn fair remuneration for their work. This is recognized by the people of Sligo as a very great boon, and encouraged.

Staff.—Mrs. Elizabeth Jones and a staff of Sisters of Mercy manage the institution. They are assisted by a laundress, workmistress, and other officers.

Total cost in 1881, £2,169 19s. 4d., making the cost per head £17 18s. 8d. Industrial profits, £381 10s. 1d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Of 16 discharged, 14 are doing well, 2 doubtful.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
TEMPLEMORE.—Certified 30th August, 1870.

Inspected 27th March, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1881,	60
Voluntary inmates,	4
In excess of limit,	2
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, .	160

State of premises.—No alteration was made in the buildings of this school in 1881. I found them in good repair, clean, and orderly when I visited.

Health and general condition.—Very good during 1881. No serious illness; no death.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that an excellent spirit prevails amongst the children under her care. She states that they are anxious to give pleasure in every way. They are docile, respectful, and obedient to the nuns, and very kind and affectionate to each other. They are bright, cheerful, and contented. The manage

adds that they are grateful for the care and attention bestowed on them, and those who have left the school considered it a great happiness to be permitted to spend a day amongst their old companions.

Educational state.—The school is in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined by F. Eardley, esq., the District Inspector of the Board, in June, 1881, who reports—"The training of the children reflects much credit on the conductors. The proficiency, as tested by the ordinary standard prescribed for results examination, is fairly satisfactory, and the bearing, tone, and appearance of the children are worthy of commendation. Sir John Lentaigue, who was present during a portion of the examination, expressed himself much pleased with what he witnessed." £19 was earned as result fees, but not paid.

Vocal music is well taught, and the children sing the National Anthem in a very creditable manner.

Industrial training.—The girls are taught plain and fancy needlework, the use of the sewing machine, crochet, embroidery, and dress-making. They make and bake all the bread consumed in the establishment, and are taught confectionery. Their laundry work is well done, and gives satisfaction. They milk cows, care pigs and poultry, and are trained to general housework. The grown girls have charge of their younger companions, whom they wash, dress, instruct in needlework, and look after their clothing.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Walsh, with 4 Sisters of Mercy, assisted by 3 paid officers, manage the institution.

Total cost in 1881, £1,144 16s. 4d., making cost per head, £17 6s. 10d. Industrial profits, £125 7s. 7d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Thirty-two discharged; 26 doing well; 1 unknown; 3 recommitted to school, 1 doubtful, and 2 since dead.

ST. FRANCIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, CASHEL.— Certified 8th December, 1869.

Inspected 18th June, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1881,	102
Externs who attend National schools on the premises,	305

State of premises.—A sum of £138 was expended during the year on various improvements, including the enlargement of the playground. I found the school, on my inspection, in excellent repair, very clean, and well kept. I consider that the institution is admirably conducted.

Health and general condition.—Very satisfactory in 1881, no serious illness, no death. The children are well cared, hence the satisfactory results which are evident.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that an excellent spirit prevails amongst the girls in her school. They are obedient, respectful, and docile, their faults so trivial that a serious punishment is never necessary. They are anxious to please the Sisters in charge; they are kind to each other, and are cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined by A. Purser, esq., District Inspector of the Board, in May, 1881, who reported that at his examination as if for results, the general proficiency of the children in all classes and subjects was good, with the exception that some were deficient in arithmetic, grammar, and geography. The amount earned, as results, if paid, was £25 11s. 6d.

Girls of superior intelligence and a taste for teaching are instructed

in instrumental music, drawing, and other extras, in order to fit them to take situations as governesses in private families, or as teachers under the National Board.

On my visit I was pleased with the educational progress made in the school, and the girls sang the National Anthem and other pieces of music in a very satisfactory manner. Hullah's system of music is taught.

Industrial training.—The teaching in this school is satisfactory; needlework in all its branches is well taught. The girls are instructed in the use of sewing and knitting machines, dressmaking, millinery, fancy work, and embroidery of every description. They make point lace, crochet and macramé work. Church vestments and embroidery on leather and silk are well executed by the children, and the ribbon embroidery which they exhibited at the Paris Exhibition in 1878, gained the silver medal. They make ladies' costumes and underclothing, gentlemen's vests, shirts, and gloves. They milk cows, make butter, and their dairy work is well done. A large poultry yard is attached to the school. All the bread for the establishment is made by the girls.

A good laundry is on the premises, and the girls make up fine linen nicely for private families in the neighbourhood. They are taught household duties, practical cookery and confectionery. Miss Cole, a trained teacher holding a high class certificate from South Kensington, gave lectures on cookery in the school. Her teaching has had the very best results, and girls whose time had expired, joined in the classes, and some have already obtained situations as cooks in respectable families in the locality.

Staff.—Mrs. M. J. Carroll, and 4 Presentation Sisters, with 7 paid officers, manage this school.

Total cost of the institution in 1881, £1,901 15s. 6d., of which £198 were for building; making cost per head, £16 14s. 1d. Industrial profit, £209 19s. 6d.

Results, 1878-79-80.—Of 58 discharged, 2 have since died, 2 have been re-sentenced to the school, and the remaining 54 are doing well.

ST. LOUIS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, THURLES.—
Certified 11th December, 1869.

Inspected 20th June, 1881.

Average daily number of inmates under orders of detention, . 44
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises, . 373

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £50 6s. 9d. was expended during the year on the erection and fitting up of a small laundry, drying-room and pantry. A further sum of £41 was laid out on repairs and painting of the school buildings, which, when I visited, were very clean, orderly, and well kept.

Health and general condition.—Two children of the same family, both of whom were in consumption when admitted, died during the year, one from the effects of an attack of bronchitis, and the immediate cause of death in the other case was heart disease.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports favourably of the conduct of the girls during 1881.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was inspected in October, 1881, by F. Eardley, esq., the District Inspector of the Board. He reports—"General proficiency satisfactory. I was shown through the

establishment where the children are boarded and lodged. Nothing appeared to be wanting for their comfort and health, and this was reflected in the countenance of the children. French, vocal and instrumental music are taught, and likewise the working of the telegraph machine." The fees earned by externs at the results examination amounted to £126 19s. 6d.

Industrial training.—Needlework in all its branches is well taught in the school, as also knitting, fancy lace and ribbon work, artificial flower making, and the use of sewing and knitting machines. The girls are taught dressmaking and millinery. They cut out and make the clothes they wear, and execute orders for the shops, make shirts, stockings, and gentlemen's and ladies' vests. They make the bread used in the establishment, and are instructed in kitchen and housework. They milk cows, make butter, and work in the farm-yard, garden, and green-house. Some of the girls attended the lectures and practical instruction given by Miss Cole, a certified teacher, from South Kensington, on cookery, at Cashel, to the girls of the St. Francis Industrial School. A public laundry has been established in the school, in which the girls are trained to make up fine linen nicely.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Shea, corresponding Manager, and three Presentation Sisters, with three paid assistants, manage this school.

Total cost in 1881, £880 12s. 10d., of which £50 6s. 9d., was for buildings. Cost per head, £18 17s. 5d. Industrial profits, £140 8s. 10d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Twenty girls discharged; 19 are doing well, and 1 doubtful.

TIPPERARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS.— Certified 1st May, 1873.

Inspected 27th March, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention	
in 1881,	64
Not paid for, or under 6 years,	6
Voluntary inmates,	8
Externs who attend the National schools on the premises,	406

State of premises.—This school continues to be well managed, and I was much pleased with the order and condition in which I found it, when I made my inspection. It is in good repair, and complete in all its arrangements.

Health and general condition.—One death occurred during the year of a girl who laboured under tuberculosis, and succumbed to the malady. All the other children in the school enjoyed excellent health. Every care is taken to keep them strong and vigorous. Calisthenic exercises are practised by them, and they are kept as much as possible in the open air.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that no grave fault was committed by any child during the year, which she imputes to the spirit of industry which prevailed, and the constant vigilance exercised by the Sisters over the inmates of the institution. The girls appear to be very cheery and happy.

Educational state.—This school is well managed in connexion with the Commissioners of National Education, and was examined in November, 1881, by A. Cowley, esq., District Inspector of the Board, who reports that the general proficiency of the pupils is excellent. He found no marked defects, and praised the order and cleanliness of the school, which he considered very good. Results earned, if paid, £23 19s.

Vocal (Hullah's system) and instrumental music are well taught, and the children sing the National Anthem when I visit. French and drawing are also taught to those to whom a superior education would be beneficial. Girls who are being trained as teachers assist in the scholastic instruction of the others.

Industrial training.—This department is carefully attended to. Plain and fancy needlework are taught, also dressmaking, millinery, and the use of the sewing machine. The girls bake bread for the entire establishment, and learn cookery and confectionery. They milk cows, make butter, care calves and poultry, work on the garden and on the farm. They have a laundry, but do not wash for the public, which I think is a mistake.

Staff.—Mrs. Mary Catharine Macnamara, with a staff of eight Sisters of Mercy, and one assistant, manage this school.

The total cost of establishment in 1881 was £1,233 15s. 11d., making cost per head, £15 16s. 4d.; profit on industrial departments, £382 1s. 7d.

Results.—Thirty-three girls discharged in 1878–9–80; 33 are doing well, and 1 lost sight of.

COUNTY OF TYRONE.

ST. CATHERINE'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, STRABANE.—Certified 30th November, 1869.

Inspected 8th July, 1881.

Average number of inmates paid for by Treasury,	: . 100
Voluntary inmates,	. . . . . 7

State of premises.—I found the building in connection with this school in excellent repair, remarkably clean and well kept. The new laundry and smoothing room are in progress of completion. The chapel commenced in 1879, has been finished, and the indefatigable manager of the school is gradually making the institution perfect in its details. She receives the co-operation of every person in the district.

Health and general condition.—One of the inmates under detention in the school died of hemorrhage, during the year; another, whose time had expired, but who was retained in the school, having no home, died from consumption. All the other children in the school enjoyed excellent health.

Conduct and discipline.—Most satisfactory; faults very few, and only of a trifling nature; an admirable spirit prevails in the school. The girls are industrious and diligent, very anxious to please, and are tolerant of each other. The manager reports that those placed in situations on licence are giving every satisfaction to their employers.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education. The District Inspector of the Board, W. Nicholls, esq., reports that 52 of the Industrial School pupils were examined at the last results examination, in August, 1881, and with few exceptions passed most creditably. The results fees earned by externs in this well managed school amounted to £217 13s. In no school in Ireland is more care taken of the scholastic training of the children, and hence the satisfactory results. Vocal (Hullah's system) and instrumental music are well taught in this school, and the girls sing the National Anthem when I visit. Some of superior intelligence are trained to be teachers and nursery governesses, and are instructed in French, drawing, and other extras.

Industrial training.—Needlework in its different branches is well taught in this school, the girls are instructed in dressmaking, millinery, and fancy work. They make all the clothes they wear, and work for the shops; they are taught braiding and embroidery, and learn the use of the sewing machine. They wash for the public in the laundry, and their work is remarkably well done. The whiteness of the linen which they wash is much praised, and appears due to the bleaching on the hill as well as to the care taken in filtering the water before it goes into the laundry. The girls are trained in all kinds of housework, and are instructed in cookery. They bake bread, and make pastry, confectionery, and preserves. They likewise learn dairy work and farm work, the rearing of calves and poultry. A pleasing feature connected with the working of this establishment is that one of the girls who emigrated sent money to pay for her sister in the school for another year, as a voluntary pupil, in order to perfect her in industrial work.

Staff.—Mrs. Atkinson and 12 Sisters of Mercy, with a laundress and school teacher, form the staff of this establishment.

Total cost of the school in 1881, £2,116 10s. 14d. Cost per head, £19 15s. 7d. Industrial profits, £230 15s. 3d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Forty discharged, 38 doing well, 1 since dead, and 1 re-admitted to school. Many of the girls trained in this school are now in good situations.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

CAPPOQUIN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC YOUNG BOYS.

Certified 1st March, 1873.

Inspected 25th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates under order of detention in 1881, 50

Voluntary inmates, 3

Externs attending National school,

State of premises.—No additions or alterations were made in this school during the year. On my visit I found the buildings in good repairs, very clean, orderly, well kept, and the establishment in a very satisfactory state.

Health and general condition.—One boy died during 1881 of gastric fever. Four other boys were likewise attacked by fever, which was prevalent in the locality, but all recovered. With these exceptions the health of the boys was good.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the boys continues to be very satisfactory; they are obedient and industrious.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Commissioners of National Education, but was not examined by the District Inspector in 1881. The programme of the Board is carefully followed, and the manager reports that the progress of the boys in reading, writing, and arithmetic is very satisfactory. On the occasion of my visit the boys sang the National Anthem, and other pieces of music remarkably well.

Industrial training.—As the children are transferred to other schools before they reach 10 years of age, the principal object of their training, in industries is to develop their skill of hand, to instil trade ideas and a general spirit of industry. They are practised in machine work, fret-work, sewing and knitting. They work in the garden and care poultry. The main object of the Sisters who have charge of this school is to train

the inmates, not only to industries, but likewise to tidiness, cleanliness, order, and social duties, besides imparting scholastic instruction.

Staff.—Mrs. DOVOREUX and three Sisters of Mercy manage the school, assisted by a matron, servant, and laundress.

Total cost in 1881, £1,026 7s. 4d., making the cost per head, £19 7s. 3d.; industrial profits, £39 13s. 5d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—None discharged.

ST. DOMINICK'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WATERFORD.—Certified 13th April, 1871.

Inspected 7th May and 25th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates in 1881,	120
In excess of limit, or under 6 years of age,	17
Voluntary inmates,	5

State of premises.—This is an admirably managed school, and is steadily progressing to hold its place amongst the best institutions in the Kingdom. The managers having now secured a long lease of the land on which the premises stand, are gradually making it perfect in its arrangements, which will include the erection of a new bakehouse, some out-offices, and, I understand, a tepid swimming bath, when funds can be obtained for the purpose. The indefatigable manager of the institution will, I trust, obtain from the people of Waterford sufficient means to enable her to complete the buildings which are such an ornament to their town.

Health and general condition.—With two exceptions, the health of the inmates of this school was excellent in 1881. The exceptions were those of two girls who died of consumption during the year. One of whom, while on licence, was attacked by the disease, and died after a lingering illness. Every possible care and attention is bestowed on the sick in the school, and the infirmary and convalescent apartments are well fitted up with suitable appliances.

No trouble is spared to ensure the health of the children. When small-pox visited Waterford during the year, all the girls were at once vaccinated, and no case occurred in the school. Whenever I visit the establishment I am struck with the healthy appearance of the girls; their clean and tidy dress, and their general healthy and happy appearance.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls in 1881 was all that could be desired. They are good, frank, cheerful, and grateful for the loving care bestowed upon them; very anxious to improve, and tolerant of each other. They are tidy and neat in their habits, and their faults are few and trifling.

Educational state.—Reading, writing, spelling, dictation, grammar, geography and arithmetic are taught. The writing in the school is most creditable, and the manager reports that the girls pay much attention to their studies. They are instructed in singing, and the National Anthem and other pieces of music were well rendered by the girls when I visited. On school fêtes and holidays the girls give entertainments, recitations, and act plays in their fine apartments, at which visitors from the neighbourhood attend; and are considered to display much intelligence and dramatic ability.

Industrial training.—Much care is taken to teach the girls what will be useful, to render them capable of performing creditably their duties

in after-life. Special attention is bestowed in the industrial training of the girls, each in that branch of industry in which she seems likely to excel. Needlework of all kinds is carefully taught, and many thoroughly understand the use of different sewing machines, in order that, being skilled machinists, they may, after their discharge, obtain good situations. The girls cut out and make all the clothes used in the school; they knit different articles of dress of the newest patterns, for which they get ready sale. Their work includes silk stockings, ladies' petticoats, handsome shawls, caps and ties; do-crochet, crewel work, and embroidery. The elder girls care their younger companions, and work in the laundry, but not for the public, which is much to be regretted. They are employed in the bakery, milk cows, feed pigs, and have charge of a large quantity of poultry. They also work in the fruit and vegetable garden; they do household work, polish furniture, stain floors, and pass through a regular course of domestic duties. During the year, Miss Cole, a lady with high-class certificate from South Kensington, was engaged to give a course of lectures in practical cooking to the girls, and the instruction was received with great attention and profit by them.

A system of marks and rewards for efficiently discharging the duties allotted to the children, and for their industry at trades, has been established, and works well.

Staff.—The school is managed by Mrs. Elizabeth O'Leary, with a staff of Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and paid assistants.

Total cost of the institution in 1881, £2,570 5s. 10d., making cost per head, £18 2s. 0d. Industrial profit, £173 5s. 6d.

Results.—1878-9-80.—All of 58 discharged are reported to be doing well.

Girls who have emigrated to America and other places at a distance correspond frequently with the managers, and consult them when they require advice. When a girl leaves her situation she is carefully looked after by the Sisters until provided with another. Those in employment are giving great satisfaction. Girls who are living in the neighbourhood very frequently visit the Sisters. All those at a distance write regularly to them, and reports are also received from their mistresses, who, as a rule, express themselves much pleased with the industry and trustworthiness of the girls.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

MOUNT CARMEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
MOATE.—Certified 9th April, 1870.

Inspected 25th May, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1881, 53

Extern pupils who attend the National schools on the premises, 99

State of Premises.—A sum of £38 was expended in 1881 on wainscoting and roofing the long passage which connects the Convent with the Industrial School. I found the school building in good repair and order when I visited.

Health and general condition.—The health of the children was good in 1881. No serious illness; no death. One girl, who was in a very delicate state of health when admitted, wonderfully recovered during the year.

Conduct and Discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the girls during the year was satisfactory. They are docile and industrious; faults very few, and of a trifling nature. The children are well cared and appear happy, and are usefully employed.

Educational state.—This school is managed in connection with the Board of National Education. At the examination held in October nearly all the industrial school pupils passed to the higher classes. E. P. Dewar, esq., District Inspector, reports that the general proficiency in the school was very fair, and the programme well observed. Vocal and instrumental music are taught, and the children sang the National Anthem when I visited.

Industrial training.—Plain and fancy needlework are taught. The children cut out and make the dresses they wear, and work for the shops. They are taught millinery, dressmaking, knitting, lacework and calico-drawing, and work the sewing machine. They are employed in the bakery and in the laundry, in which work is done for the public. They milk cows, make butter, and care pigs and poultry. They do housework and polish floors.

Staff.—Mrs. O'Brien and five Sisters of Mercy, with a paid assistant, manage the school.

Cost of school in 1881, £1,034 4s. 8d., of which £38 were for buildings, making the average cost of each inmate £18 12s. 2d. Industrial profits, £61 10s. 0d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Twenty-one discharged, 19 known to be doing well, 3 since dead.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

ST. AIDEN'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS, NEW ROSS.—Certified 13th November, 1869.

Inspected 24th November, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1881,

(paid for),	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	70
Voluntary inmates,	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3

State of Premises.—A sum amounting to £596 was expended on buildings for this school in 1881; a commodious bath room, a kitchen, and other appliances were erected during the year, which will tend to complete the arrangements and the sanitary requirements of the establishment. The out-offices have likewise been much improved and added to, and increased facilities are now afforded for the training of the girls in farm management. It is proposed to establish a Turkish bath in this school as soon as funds permit.

The cleanliness, order, and neatness of every part of this establishment is very creditable to the Sisters in charge, and I fully endorse the opinions recorded in the Visitors' Book by gentlemen competent to judge, that it will not suffer in this respect by comparison with any other institution in the Kingdom.

Health and general condition.—The health of the girls in 1881 was all that could be wished. No death or illness requiring special medical treatment occurred in the school during the year. The children were the picture of health when I visited, and appeared cheery and happy.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the conduct of the children was most excellent in 1881. She adds, "The unvarying docility, obedience and diligence of the girls, and their great respect towards their teachers, who endeavour by every means possible to inculcate a love of order, industry and cleanliness, has been most marked, and will, it is hoped, make them useful members of society in after life."

Educational state.—Reading, writing, geography, grammar, and the elements of arithmetic are taught. The singing of the girls is very creditable to their instructors, and at the time of my visit they rendered the National Anthem and other pieces of music remarkably well. I still regret that the managers will not place this school under the Board of National Education, which would give their training of the children many advantages, besides periodic inspections and examinations.

Children of the class to which the inmates of this school belong should be taught from early life to mix with strangers, and thus become self-reliant before they leave the control of the Sisters. This is one of the advantages of placing industrial schools under the Board of National Education, as the inmates thus mix with strangers from outside, and gain some knowledge of the world at a period of life when they have the advice of the Sisters to guide them.

Industrial training.—Industry is well taught in this school; the girls are trained to dressmaking, millinery and other branches of needlework; they thoroughly understand the use of knitting and sewing machines, and work for the shops. They make all the clothes they wear, and they upholster the mattresses and palliasses of the establishment; they make lace and work embroidery. They are regularly awarded prizes at the close of the year, which has been found the most powerful means of keeping up a spirit of emulation amongst the children. They bake all the bread used in the establishment, and are instructed in cookery and confectionery. The elder girls are occasionally sent to market to learn the value of money. They also milk cows, make butter and care calves, pigs and poultry; they work in the laundry, and make up fine linen nicely. When girls who have been trained in the school are temporarily out of employment they are received back into the establishment until fresh situations offer.

The elder girls care their younger companions, they are taught to be very tidy in their dress, and learn the duties of house servants.

Staff.—Mrs. Kate Devereux and five other Sisters of the Order of the Good Shepherd manage the school. They are assisted by a secular teacher, two dressmakers, and two laundresses.

Total cost of institution in 1881, £2,206 1s. 2d., making cost per head £23; industrial profits, £177 1s. 8d.

Results, 1878-9-80.—Thirty-four discharged, all of whom are doing well.

The girls are encouraged after discharge to keep up a correspondence with their teachers in the schools.

ST. MICHAEL'S INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR ROMAN CATHOLIC GIRLS,
WEXFORD.—Certified 25th November, 1869.

Inspected 27th August, 1881.

Average daily number under order of detention in 1881,	
paid for out of Treasury grant,	105
Ditto, under six years, or in excess of limit,	4
Ditto, voluntary inmates,	13

State of premises.—A sum amounting to £322 7s. 7d. was expended on improvements and the repairs of this school in 1881. The whole establishment was renovated and painted, a new infirmary detached from the main building has been commenced, and a play-hall will also be provided. The school has much progressed, and I never visit it but I find some new improvements made.

Health and general condition.—One girl who, when admitted, was suffering from scrofula, died in 1881. The other children in the school were very healthy, and the establishment was perfectly free from zymotic disease during the year.

Conduct and discipline very satisfactory in 1881; faults very few and trifling. When any girl does mischief or offends, if she at once admits her fault, she is fully forgiven, to encourage truth and candour amongst the inmates of the school. The manager finds that this system has a good effect in training the girls.

Educational state.—The programme of the Board of National Education is carefully followed in this school, and the District Inspector of the Board, V. T. Macanlay, esq., who examined the children as if for results, in February, 1882, reports that "he found the general proficiency of the pupils in the school very good and satisfactory; the efficiency of the teachers, and the order and discipline of the school very good." The amount of results fees, if paid, would have been £10 14s. Vocal and instrumental music are well taught, and the children sing the National Anthem and other music in a most creditable manner when I visit.

Industrial training.—Needlework of every description is well taught, as likewise the use of the sewing and knitting machines. The children cut out and make all the clothing they wear, and work for the public. They make and bake all the bread used in the establishment. The die stamping of letter paper and envelopes with monograms and crests by the inmates, introduced into this school, continues to give satisfaction, and the result is that the demand for the work has increased, even from persons at a distance. Point lace, crewel, crochet and macramé work, braiding, and embroidery are also taught and the managers get frequent orders for church work. The girls milk cows, make butter, rear calves, pigs, poultry, &c.

During the summer of 1881, H. C. Peacock, esq., J.P., brought to Wexford the Agricultural Travelling Dairy from London, and invited the children to witness its operations, and to attend the lectures which were given on the subject to the gentry and farmers of the neighbourhood. The lecturer, W. W. Chilton, esq., afterwards visited the dairy at the industrial school, and wrote the following in the Visitors' Book of the school:—

"I visited the schools to-day (25th June, 1881), and was charmed with everything I saw. The children here, I am sure, learn a lesson of cleanliness and order which will never be forgotten during their lives. My visit was principally to see the dairy arrangements, and I must say I never, in all my experience, saw a cleaner or better ordered dairy; the butter I tasted and it was excellent, and I am sure that pupils leaving this establishment are not likely to revert to the careless and unprofitable system of butter-making that I have seen too often pursued by the poorer classes in this country.

"WALTER W. CHILTON, London."

There is a good laundry in the establishment in which the girls wash for the public and private families and make up fine linen nicely.

A House of Mercy is attached to the school, in which girls temporarily out of situation are received until suitable employment presents itself.

Staff.—Mrs. M. A. Maguire, with a staff of five Sisters of Mercy, manage the school, with the assistance of four paid officers.

Total cost of the institution in 1881 was £2,771 3s. 6d., making the cost per head £20 1s. 5d.; industrial profit, £141 19s. 10d.

Results.—Of 53 discharged in 1878-9-80, 49 are doing well, 2 since dead, and 2 doubtful. Some of the former inmates of the school now hold good situations in England and elsewhere.

A telephone which connects the different branches of the establishment has been put up and is found most useful.

COUNTY OF WICKLOW.

THE MEATH INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR PROTESTANT GIRLS, OLDMOUNT, BRAY.

Certified 4th October, 1872.

Inspected 25th July, 1881.

Average number of inmates under orders of detention in 1881, 46

State of premises.—This school is still held in the old buildings, placed gratuitously at the disposal of the Committee temporarily by the Earl of Meath, pending the erection of the new Meath School for girls, which will, I understand, have every appliance for the training of the inmates in useful industries suitable to their future mode of life.

I found the building on my inspection very clean and orderly, but in many respects unsuitable for the purposes of an Industrial School, and although the site is very healthy, the water supply is bad. The new school intended for the permanent home of the girls will be provided with suitable laundry, lavatory, dairy, and large dormitory, where supervision can be exercised over the girls.

It is most desirable that the new school should be erected and fitted for the reception of children as soon as possible, as the Committee would not be justified in expending money on the present old building, and the girls lose the opportunity of being trained to skilled industries, through want of a suitable laundry and dairy.

Health and general condition.—Very good in 1881. No serious illness or death occurred amongst the inmates of the school during the year. Their healthy cheerful appearance when I visited showed the great care bestowed on them.

The Rev. J. W. Tristram, Diocesan Inspector of the Church Education Society, in his report on the condition of the school, observes, "I cannot speak too highly as to the appearance, neatness, intelligence, and general demeanour of the children, reflecting as it does great credit on all connected with the management of the institution." I fully endorse his remarks on this subject.

Conduct and discipline.—The manager reports that the general conduct of the inmates was very good in 1881. In one instance only a girl refused to conform to the discipline of the school, and was for that reason committed by the Magistrates, at the Bray Petty Sessions, to the Reformatory for Protestant girls, Cork-street, Dublin, where under the more strict discipline exercised by Miss Cooke, the lady superintendent of that institution, her conduct has now become very good, and Miss Cooke states that she is most anxious to improve, and please those placed over her.

Educational state.—The usual subjects of a good primary English education are taught, and Miss Coghlan, the school teacher, is most assiduous in the discharge of her duties. After the late examination of the inmates of this school, by the Rev. J. W. Tristram, he states:

"I am very much gratified at the result of the examination. The classes both senior and junior, did very well in most of the subjects, especially in Scripture, repetition and Church Formularies, reading, geography, arithmetic

and dictation. In English grammar and mental arithmetic the senior class did not do so well, as indeed, is usual in most schools. The marking will show that the satisfactory answering of the girls was general, proving, as it does, conscientious teaching. There were 42 children present, of which number, 25 were promoted, being above the average. Generally, the state of education in the school is satisfactory."

On my visit the National Anthem was sung by the girls. The Rev. Canon Scott, Rector of Bray, kindly devotes a large portion of every Tuesday morning to convey religious instruction to the children, when he apportions the parts of Scripture to be studied, and learned by heart during his absence.

Industrial training.—Plain needlework is carefully taught in this school, knitting, darning, &c. The girls make the clothes they wear, and are instructed in the use of the sewing machine. They wash and make up linen, but the laundry appliances are defective. I regret to find that since December last the keeping of cows has been discontinued. It will be very desirable that the new school should have sufficient land attached to enable dairy management, and the making of butter on the most improved principle to be taught.

Staff.—Mrs. E. Vaughan, matron, Miss S. M. Coghlan, school mistress Mrs. Browne, assistant matron, manage this institution with the assistance of additional officers when required.

The members of the committee still continue to devote much time and attention to the management of this school, and they carefully look after the well-being of the inmates. Dr. Darby, as in former years, gives his attendance gratuitously to the institution, when required, but owing to the healthy condition of the girls in 1881, his services were seldom called for during the year.

Total cost in 1881, £998 12s. 2d.; cost per head, £31 14s. 2d. Industrial profit, £89 13s. 1d.

Results.—Of 16 girls discharged during 1878-9-80, 10 are reported to be doing well, and 6 lost sight of.

In their report on this school for 1881, the Committee sadly deplore the unsuitability of their present house for carrying out efficiently the different branches of Industrial work, for which the school has been established. They have for some years endeavoured to impress upon the public this great defect in their establishment, and have entreated assistance either to build or purchase a new house, capable of being turned into a satisfactory Industrial School. They express their regret that hitherto their appeals have met with little response; but, trusting in Divine Providence, that the good work they have engaged in will meet with the blessing of The Almighty, they have resolved again to call upon their fellow-Protestants to come forward and assist them in placing this charitable and benevolent establishment on a permanent footing.

To co-operate with the Committee in their endeavours for this object is my most anxious desire. They have some funds subscribed to provide a suitable home for the children, but the amount is as yet insufficient. Should, however, Parliament authorize the Board of Works to lend money on solvent security, the promoters would at once purchase a site, and erect the buildings and appliances to train the girls to skilled industries, including laundry and dairy work, on which their future advancement in life must in a great measure depend.

APPENDIX III.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 30th May, 1873.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to acquaint you that His Excellency's attention has been again called to the serious irregularities which have occurred in the administration by Magistrates of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), both with respect to the children ordered to be detained and the amounts ordered to be paid by persons on whom the responsibility of contributing to the support of children detained in Industrial Schools is imposed by law.

I am to point out that no Order for Detention can lawfully be made unless the child strictly comes within one or more of the classes defined by law, and that before making any order for Detention Magistrates ought to satisfy themselves by a careful examination of the evidence laid before them that the child is a fit object for an Industrial School.

His Excellency is advised that the following is a summary of the *only* grounds upon which a lawful Order of Detention can be made, namely :—

Under the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), s. 11, the child must be apparently under fourteen years of age, and must also be—

- (1.) A child found begging or receiving alms, whether doing so actually or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (2.) A child being in any street or public place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms, whether actually doing so or under pretext of selling anything or offering anything for sale; or
- (3.) A child found wandering, and not having any home; or
- (4.) A child found wandering, and not having any settled place of abode; or
- (5.) A child found wandering, and not having proper guardianship; or
- (6.) A child found wandering, and not having visible means of subsistence; or
- (7.) A child found destitute, and being an orphan without any parent; or
- (8.) A child found destitute, and having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or
- (9.) A child who frequents the company of reputed thieves.

The 13th section of The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868 (31 Vic., c. 25), specifies also a class additional to the classes above enumerated, and requires that the child shall be apparently under twelve years of age, and charged before two or more Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or before a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court, with an offence punishable by imprisonment, or a less punishment, but who has not been convicted of felony, and who, in the opinion of such Magistrates or Divisional Magistrate, ought (regard being had to the age of the child and the circumstances of the case) to be dealt with under the Act.

In any of the foregoing cases the Detention Order may be made by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

In addition to the classes above specified The Prevention of Crimes Act, 1871 (34 & 35 Vic., c. 112), s. 14, enacts that, when a woman is convicted of crime, as defined by the 20th section of that Act, and a previous conviction is proved against her, her child or children, fulfilling of all the following conditions, namely—

- (a.) Under fourteen years of age,
- (b.) And under her care and control when she is convicted of the last of such crimes,
- (c.) And who have no visible means of subsistence ; or
Are without proper guardianship—

maybe sentenced to detention under The Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 1868, either by the Court before which such woman is convicted, or by two Magistrates in Petty Sessions, or by a Divisional Magistrate in a Dublin Police Court.

A Detention Order on any other ground than above specified is illegal and void.

With reference to Orders for contributions towards the support of children in Industrial Schools, I am to request your attention to the provisions of The Industrial Schools (Ireland) Act, 1868, secs. 29 & 30, and to inform you that cases have been brought under His Excellency's notice, in some of which Magistrates have (apparently without sufficient grounds) declined to make any Order for contribution, and in others of which the amount ordered to be contributed has (apparently) been wholly incommensurate with the requirements and circumstances of the cases and the means of the persons required by law to contribute towards the support of the children for whom they are responsible.

His Excellency directs me to remind you that the Capitation Grant made by Government for the support of children in Industrial Schools is designed *only* to supplement, and not by any means to supersede, local contributions, or to enable any person to evade the just responsibility which the law imposes. And I am to request that Magistrates will take care that in all cases which may be brought before them, and in which it shall be proved that the defendant is bound and able to contribute towards the support of any child in an Industrial School, an Order for contribution shall be made of proper and adequate amount, having regard to all the circumstances of the case.

In order to facilitate the action of Magistrates, as far as practicable, His Excellency has caused a new form of Detention Order to be prepared and issued, and a copy of such form is hereunder printed.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

Since this Circular was issued the "Industrial Schools Acts Amendment (43 & 44 Vic.), passed the Legislature in August, 1880. It directs that children lodging, living, or residing with common or reputed women of ill-fame, or in a house resided in or frequented by women of that class, or children who frequent their company may be sent to Industrial Schools, under the eleventh section of the Industrial Schools Act (Ireland), 31 Vic., c. 25.

APPENDIX IV.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES IN PETTY SESSIONS in reference to "The Irish Reformatory Schools Act, 1868" (31 & 32 Vic, cap. 59).

Dublin Castle, 16th June, 1880.

GENTLEMEN,—Inasmuch as several cases have lately arisen where the Justices at Petty Sessions, purporting to act under the authority of the above Act, have imposed sentences not thereby warranted, and which have accordingly necessitated the discharge of the offender, I am directed by the Lord Lieutenant to request your particular attention to the provisions of the twelfth section of the Act, under which the period for which offenders may in cases coming within the Act be detained in a Reformatory School cannot be less than *two* and must not exceed *five* years; and furthermore, such detention can only be directed where the sentence passed as a punishment for the offence, at the expiration of which the detention is directed, is one of imprisonment for *fourteen* days at the least.

The Justices should, therefore, bear in mind when dealing with cases under the Act that they cannot direct detention for a period less than two or exceeding five years, and that to warrant such detention the offender must be sentenced to be imprisoned for fourteen days at the least, and that if those limits are not observed the sentence is illegal, and the offender cannot under it be detained in the Reformatory.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

APPENDIX V.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES AT PETTY SESSIONS.

Dublin Castle, 8th July, 1881.

GENTLEMEN,—With the view of obviating the necessity of sending to gaol children of tender years, the Chief Secretary has now certified a Probationary Industrial School at Kilmore, Fairview, county Dublin, for fifty Roman Catholic boys under twelve years of age, sentenced by magistrates under the 13th sec. of the Industrial Schools Act, 31 Vic, cap. 25.

The Kilmore School will be open exclusively for the reception of young offenders of the Roman Catholic religion, under the above section (13th) of the Industrial Schools Act. Such young offenders will, so far as the limits will admit, be received from any county in Ireland, whose Grand Jury may have previously contracted with the Managers of the school for the reception of children on committal.

The establishment of this Probationary Industrial School has become necessary, inasmuch as Managers of ordinary Industrial schools frequently object to receive into their establishments children committed under the above section, and consequently very many young boys who have never been previously convicted, and who would be eligible for an Industrial school, are now sent to gaol. To meet this difficulty it is very desirable that magistrates should avail themselves of the establishment of the Kilmore Probationary Industrial School, and that as far as possible no Roman Catholic boy under twelve years of age, sentenced under the 13th sec. of the Act, should be sent to gaol and a reformatory.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. H. BURKE.

APPENDIX VI.

RULES and REGULATIONS for the CERTIFIED INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS in IRELAND, approved by the CHIEF SECRETARY, under the 23rd section of the Act 31 Victoria, cap. 25.

Number for which certified,

Accommodation is provided in this school only for children of the age of six years and upwards; and children under that age. Those respective numbers shall not be exceeded at any one time. No child under the age of six years is chargeable on the Treasury grant.

Lodging.—The children lodged in the school shall have separate beds. Every permission to lodge out a child, under the 20th section of the Act, shall forthwith be referred to the Chief Secretary through the Inspector of Industrial Schools.

Clothing.—The children shall be supplied with plain useful clothing, not necessarily uniform either in material or colour.

Dietary.—The children shall be supplied with plain wholesome food, according to a scale of dietary to be drawn up by the Manager and approved by the Inspector.

Instruction.—The scholastic instruction of the children shall be given for at least three hours daily, and shall consist of reading, spelling, writing and arithmetic, and, as far as practicable, the elements of history, geography, money matters, singing, and drawing. The pupils in training ships shall be taught the elements of navigation. Religious instruction shall be given daily.

Conditions on which Children may attend National Schools.—The children may attend a National school, which is part of, or attached to, the premises certified as the industrial school, and under the same Managers, but not otherwise. In all such cases a separate return of the number of industrial school pupils must be made to the Commissioners of National Education. The children in such National schools shall be treated in all other respects as ordinary pupils.

Industrial Education.—The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for boys shall embrace, whenever practicable, farm and garden work, and such handicrafts as can be conveniently carried on. Where a training school ship has been provided, practical seamanship, fishing, the curing of fish, the making of nets, &c., shall form the principal occupation of the boys in it. The industrial education, as distinguished from scholastic instruction under the 4th Rule, for girls shall consist of needlework, machine work, washing, ironing, cooking, and housework. Where practicable the girls shall be taught the milking of cows, dairy husbandry, and the management of pigs, poultry, and bees, as well as cottage gardening, and the culture of vegetables. In addition to the scholastic instruction provided by the 4th Rule, the children shall be employed for not less than six hours daily in industrial education.

Inspection.—The progress of the children in the literary classes of the schools, and their proficiency in industrial training, as well as that of the boys in nautical exercises who are in school ships, will be tested from time to time by examination and inspection.

A Spirit of Industry to be cherished.—The Manager shall see that the children are constantly employed, and that they are taught to consider labour as a duty, to take kindly to it, to persevere in it, and to feel a pride in their work.

Religious Exercises and Worship.—Each day shall be begun and ended with prayer. On Sundays and holidays the children shall attend public worship, at some convenient church or chapel.

Discipline.—The Manager shall be authorized to punish the children detained in the school in case of misconduct. All serious misconduct, and the punishments inflicted for it, shall be entered in a book to be kept for that purpose, which shall be laid before the Inspector when he visits. The Manager must, however, remember, that the more closely the school is modelled on a principle of judicious family government the more salutary will be its discipline, and the more effective its moral influences on the children.

Punishments.—Punishments may consist of forfeiture of rewards and privileges, reduction on quantity or quality of food, confinement in a room or lighted cell for not more than three days, and moderate personal correction. But no child shall have less than two meals daily. And any child in confinement shall be allowed not less than 1 lb. of bread, besides gruel, or milk and water, to be given in two meals in the course of the day. No other forms of grave correction to be allowed unless approved of by the Inspector.

Recreation.—The children shall be allowed at least two hours daily for recreation and exercise, and shall be occasionally taken out for exercise beyond the boundaries of the school, but shall be forbidden to pass the limits assigned to them without permission.

Visits of Relatives and Friends.—Parents, other relations, or intimate friends, shall be allowed to visit the children at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee or Manager. Such privilege is liable to be forfeited by misconduct or interference with the discipline of the school by the parents, relatives, or friends. The Manager is authorized to read all letters which pass to or from the children in the school, and to withhold any which are objectionable.

Children placed out on Licence or Apprenticed.—Should the Managers of a school, after the expiration of eighteen months of the period of detention allotted to a child, permit such child, by licence under the 21st section of the Act, to live with a trustworthy and respectable person, or apprentice the child to any trade or calling under the 22nd section, notice of such placing out on licence, or apprenticeship of the child, shall be sent, without delay, to the office of the Inspector.

Detention of Child to cease on attaining Sixteen Years.—No child ordered to be kept in the school, who has attained the age of sixteen years, shall be detained in it except with his or her own consent in writing. Under the present Treasury arrangement no child will be paid for out of the funds voted by Parliament until it has reached the age of six years, nor after it has attained the age of sixteen. A child, however, under the age of six years may be sent to the school under an order of detention signed by magistrates; but in such case the allowance for maintenance will not be made until it shall appear from the order of detention, or other trustworthy document, that the child is six years old—from that date only will it be regularly paid for.

Provision on Discharge.—On the discharge of any child from the school, at the expiration of the period of detention, or when apprenticed, he (or she) shall be provided, at the cost of the Institution, with a sufficient outfit, according to the circumstances of the discharge. Children when discharged, shall be placed, as far as practical, in some employment or service. If returned to relatives or friends, the travelling expenses shall be defrayed by the Managers.

Visitors.—The school shall be open to the inspection of visitors at convenient times, to be regulated by the Committee (or Manager), and a Visitors' Book shall be kept.

Time Table.—The time table shall be posted in a conspicuous part of the Institution.

Journals, &c.—The Manager (or master or matron) shall keep a journal of everything important or exceptional that passes in the school. All admissions, discharges, escapes, and serious punishments, to be recorded in it. The journal is to be laid before the Inspector when he visits.

Medical Officer.—The medical officer of the school shall enter, in a book to be kept for that purpose, a note of all cases of serious illness attended by him in the school, and of the treatment prescribed.

Inquests.—In the case of the sudden or violent death of any inmate of the school, an inquest shall be held, and the circumstances of the case at once reported to the Inspector.

Returns, &c.—The Manager (or Secretary), shall keep a register of admissions and discharges, with particulars of the parentage, previous circumstances, &c., of each child admitted, and of the disposal of each child discharged, and such information as may afterwards be obtained regarding him, and shall regularly send to the office of the Inspector the returns of admission and discharge, the quarterly list of children under detention, and the quarterly accounts for their maintenance. All orders of detention shall be carefully kept amongst the records of the school.

Inspector.—All books and journals of the school shall be open to the Inspector for examination. Notice shall be given to him of the dismissal of the master or matron, if discharged, and a yearly statement of the receipt and expenditure of the school, showing all debts and liabilities, and duly vouched by the Committee (or Manager) shall be sent to him in the January of each year.

General Regulations.—The officers and teachers of the school shall be careful to maintain discipline and order, and to attend to the instruction and training of the children, in conformity with these regulations. The children shall be required to be respectful and obedient to all those intrusted with their management and training, and to comply with the regulations of the school; any wilful neglect or refusal to obey, on the part of any child admitted under the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act, shall be deemed to be an offence under the 25th section.

Removal to a Reformatory.—Whenever a child is sent to a reformatory school, under the provisions of the 25th or 26th sections of the Act, the Manager shall, without delay, report the case to the Inspector, in order that action may be taken in the matter.

Child not professing Religious Persuasion of the Managers to be removed from the School.—In order to insure a strict and effectual observance of the provisions of the 14th and 15th sections of the Act, in every case in which a child shall be ordered to be detained in a school managed by persons of a different religious persuasion from that professed by the parents, or surviving parent; or (should that be unknown), by the guardian or guardians of such child; or (should that be unknown), different from that in which the child appears to have been baptized, or (that not appearing), different from that professed by the child, the managers or teachers of such school shall, upon becoming acquainted with, or having reason to believe that such is the fact, give notice in writing, without delay, to the Inspector, who will thereupon immediately take the necessary steps for the transfer of the child to a proper school pursuant to the Act.

Escapes.—The manager shall, with as little delay as possible, give information to the nearest police station, and communicate in writing to the Inspector, in Dublin, the particulars of any escape from the school, should such occur.

Approved under the 23rd section of the Industrial Schools Act.

Chief Secretary.

(True Copy), JOHN LENTAGNE, Inspector.

APPENDIX VII.

MANAGEMENT OF BEES IN TAYLOR'S IMPROVED BAR FRAME HIVES.

Mr. J. Traynor, Tinnahely, expert and member of the British Beekeepers' Association, writes as follows:—

Hiving.—When a natural swarm issues, the bees will have in their stomachs sufficient honey wherewith to found a new home and enable them to live for two or three days; but after that time they should be fed on every day during which they have not been able to gather freely from natural sources. Hence syrup must be supplied them whilst comb building. When a swarm issues from a hive it alights in a bush, and when the bees have quietly collected it is fit for hiving. Hive the swarm in a straw hive as usual. Having the bar frame hive ready, we turn back the quilt, and remove four frames and the dummy from back of hive. We now carry the swarm and pour in the bees. They immediately run under the covered frames, and commence forming at the

entrance; while we gently return the frames and dummy, restore the quilt to its correct position, and cover up the hive. When swarms alight at a distance from the bar frame hive intended to receive them they can be hived in a skep and loft until evening, when the above operation can be performed with safety. Bees will not sting at swarming time.

Artificial Swarming.—Take the comb of brood and bees on which the queen is found, and place it in a hive similar to that from which it was taken, and set it (the new hive) in the place of the stock operated upon, removing the latter to a new stand. The frame of comb, with queen and bees, should be placed within one comb of front of hive, and the other frames placed in order and covered down. The old stock should also be closed, a frame of empty comb being placed in lieu of the one abstracted. Swarms for sale are made in a few minutes by shaking a sufficient number of bees from the combs into an empty hive, care being taken that the queen is with them. Or having six hives, take two combs of brood (without bees) from each of five of them, giving empty frames in their stead, and having placed them in a new hive, set it in the place of the sixth. Four things must be strictly observed ere the amateur attempts artificial swarming. First; the stock must be very strong; second, the weather must be fine; third, there should be abundance of honey; fourth, you must strictly observe the presence of drones. Before you perform any operation with your bees give them a few puffs of smoke, and in spring sprinkle them (if in the bar-frame hives) with sweetened water and rap gently upon their hives, and, after the space of ten minutes, the bees will be as harmless as robins. Spring—In March begin to stimulate breeding, by uncapping honey cells and spreading the brood. When you find a hive short of food, commence gentle feeding with syrup, made as follows:—Take one measure of sugar to two measures of water, boil ten minutes, and add a pinch of salt and a table spoonful of white wine vinegar. Summer—Make artificial swarms if required, place frames of sections at rear of brood nest, or in crate over brood chamber; cage the queen during honey glut to prevent swarming. Autumn—Remove all sections, prepare honey for market, sell comb honey in 1 lb. sections, for 1s. 6d. per lb., at some of the local shows; feed up rapidly with syrup—one measure of sugar to one measure of water, boil ten minutes, add pinch of salt and table spoonful from vinegar plant; pack bees upon six frames. Winter—Don't disturb your bees from November till Lady Day; prepare hives, boil up old combs and extract wax.

J. TRAYNOR, Tinahely, Expert,
and Member of the British Bee-keepers' Association.

APPENDIX VIII.

1.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for 1881.

—	Boys.					Girls.					Boys.		Girls.		Total.		Basis Total.
	Admitted by School.	Admitted by Parents or Guardians.	Admitted by the State.	Admitted by the Society.	Admitted by the State.	Admitted by School.	Admitted by Parents or Guardians.	Admitted by the State.	Admitted by the Society.	Admitted by the State.	Dis- charged.	Trans- ferred.	Dis- charged.	Trans- ferred.	Boys.	Girls.	
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1880:																	
In School,	86	249	56	102	278	28	62	48	81	84	807	881	212	28	858	888	1,840
On Licence,	0	27	—	20	28	—	—	—	—	0	55	0	—	—	55	0	55
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Scurious unemployed,	0	1	1	1	0	—	—	1	—	1	100	4	0	—	104	0	104
In School, Scurious unemployed,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	27	—
Total,	86	280	57	123	306	28	62	49	81	85	902	885	239	28	1,000	888	1,790
Admitted in 1881,	26	67	0	62	97	4	12	0	0	11	127	64	0	0	181	64	127
Admitted by Teacher,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	26	67	0	62	97	4	12	0	0	11	127	64	0	0	181	64	127
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1881,	28	62	0	60	68	0	12	17	14	18	166	68	0	0	200	60	200
Under detention, Dec. 31, 1881:																	
In School,	82	257	51	110	278	27	64	51	42	95	808	884	211	28	889	888	1,810
On Licence,	0	26	—	20	28	1	—	—	—	1	71	0	1	1	72	0	72
In Prison,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Absconded, Scurious unemployed,	0	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	0	1	—	10	1	10
In School, Scurious unemployed,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	1	—	—	10	—	—	10	10
Total,	82	283	51	111	281	28	64	52	53	96	880	884	222	29	1,002	889	1,790
Average number of inmates,	59	140	34	100	270	20	64	36	43	60	700	120	180	30	890	888	1,800

2.—**REPORTS ON SCHOOLS.**—**Summary of Particulars of Admission, Pupilage Contributions, and Expenses for the year ending 31st December, 1863.**

	Boys.					Girls.					Burs.		Girls.		Totals.		Grand Total.
	Admitted.	In Pupilage.	Admission Fees.	Pupilage Fees &c.	In Debt to Parents.	Admitted.	In Pupilage.	Admission Fees.	Pupilage Fees &c.	In Debt to Parents.	By Burs.	By Parents.	By Burs.	By Parents.	Boys.	Girls.	
Age at Admission—																	
10 and under,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
From 10 to 12,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
" 12 to 14,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
" 14 to 16,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Total,	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	80
Pupilage Contributions—																	
Not before Classified,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Class,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Tuition,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Three times and upwards,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Total,	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	80
Mode of Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Returned to Parents,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Emigrated,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Went to Sea,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Deceased,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
On removal of Parents,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
As Incurable or in Penal	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Hospital,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Transferred,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Total,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Admission, further required,	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	10	20
Total,	40	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40	80

2.—Return showing School Government and Branch of Instruction, as far as can be ascertained, of the Primary Schools received during the year 1881.

	Boys					Girls					Boys		Girls		Totals		Grand Totals
	Medium School	H. Primary School	Religious School	Polytechnic School	H. School	English School	High School	H. School	H. School	H. School	Boys		Girls		Boys	Girls	
											N. C. School	Private School	N. C. School	Private School			
SCHOOL GOVERNMENT—																	
High School,	2	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	2	2	21
Both Parents dead,	2	22	—	2	12	—	1	—	—	1	22	2	2	2	22	4	40
Father dead,	—	2	—	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	—	2	2	2
Mother dead,	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	—	2	2	20
Deceased, or Parents not fit to be trusted,	—	2	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	1	1	17
One or both Parents destitute or criminal,	2	12	1	14	22	—	2	1	2	2	22	2	2	—	2	2	79
Both Parents alive and not included in the above,	22	12	2	22	22	2	2	2	2	1	27	14	2	2	22	2	22
Total,	22	27	2	22	27	2	12	2	2	11	27	14	2	2	22	2	222
BRANCH OF INSTRUCTION—																	
Religious Instruction,	2	22	—	22	27	2	2	1	2	2	22	2	17	1	22	12	222
Reading or Writing Imperfectly,	22	27	2	22	22	2	2	2	2	2	27	22	22	2	22	12	212
Read and Write well,	2	2	2	22	2	2	2	—	1	—	2	2	2	2	2	2	22
English Instruction,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total,	22	27	2	22	27	2	12	2	2	11	27	14	2	2	22	2	222

4.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of

	Boys.					Girls.			
	Malton, Reformatory.	St. Patrick's, Upton.	Reformatory, Dublin.	Palmerston, King's Co.	St. Kevin's, Glencree.	Cork-street, Dublin.	High Park, Dublin.	St. Joseph's, Mullingar.	St. Joseph's, Limerick.
<i>Admissions.</i>									
1850,	-	-	3	-	94	2	10	-	0
1851,	17	12	8	-	141	0	18	-	16
1852,	13	91	11	-	22	8	10	-	13
1853,	15	51	13	-	62	9	4	-	0
1854,	10	20	6	-	83	5	28	-	12
1855,	8	17	12	-	101	3	13	0	8
1856,	13	24	0	-	71	4	16	2	5
1857,	11	32	7	-	86	3	8	2	8
1858,	10	57	7	-	81	3	12	6	10
1859,	28	68	13	-	109	3	16	0	13
1860,	23	58	11	-	123	4	15	6	5
1861,	28	49	12	-	130	0	7	12	12
1862,	14	46	17	155	4	8	12	5	16
1863,	24	49	6	123	45	8	7	14	10
1864,	19	51	9	50	127	1	8	11	12
1865,	14	56	9	60	80	7	18	16	8
1866,	12	46	7	74	59	0	12	7	7
1867,	13	62	4	46	64	2	17	11	17
1868,	21	43	7	53	65	6	22	12	6
1869,	23	61	8	72	64	7	6	5	9
1870,	20	56	11	68	69	1	12	5	16
1871,	28	59	7	81	63	5	11	10	10
1872,	20	57	6	63	77	6	12	3	6
Total,	401	1,088	199	845	1,817	97	304	138	224
<i>Discharges.</i>									
To employment or service,	88	184	36	291	404	26	101	53	72
To friends,	81	398	63	159	547	39	72	81	79
Emigrated,	29	148	10	23	338	4	23	14	22
Sent to sea,	20	20	8	9	21	-	-	-	-
Enlisted,	27	21	31	20	106	-	-	-	-
Discharged as diseased,	7	10	4	4	7	4	10	-	-
Discharged as incorrigible,	6	8	8	-	21	-	4	-	-
Transferred,	8	-	-	-	8	-	38	1	8
Died,	8	36	5	18	34	1	4	-	4
Absconded, sentence expired,	16	5	3	8	12	-	1	1	3
Total,	209	830	168	532	1,406	70	243	106	182
Under detention, 31st Dec., 1881,	106	252	31	313	821	23	56	32	52
<i>Viz.:</i>									
In school,	97	237	31	292	275	22	54	31	41
On licence,	6	15	-	20	36	1	-	-	-
In prison,	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Absconded, sentence unexpired,	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Retained in school, sentence expired,	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	11

Admissions, Discharges, and Modes of Discharge from 1859 to 1881.

Year.	Spark's Lake, Monaghan.	Geddes Bridge.	Boys.		Girls.		TOTAL.		Grand Total.	
			Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Protestant.	Boys.	Girls.		
1859.	9	5	94	2	42	2	98	44	140	Admissions.
1860.	12	21	153	25	62	6	178	98	240	
1861.	7	15	118	24	51	8	137	59	196	
1862.	7	13	113	28	30	9	141	33	174	
1863.	17	1	103	16	57	5	119	62	181	
1864.	16	1	118	21	43	8	139	46	185	
1865.	15	1	99	19	38	4	118	42	160	
1866.	6	1	118	18	24	8	136	27	163	
1867.	10	1	188	26	37	3	164	40	204	
1868.	10	1	177	41	45	8	218	48	260	
1869.	14	1	181	34	40	4	215	44	263	
1870.	8	1	179	41	39	6	220	45	263	
1871.	21	1	204	31	48	3	235	51	286	
1872.	18	1	217	32	55	8	249	58	307	
1873.	12	1	222	28	43	1	250	44	294	
1874.	16	1	196	23	58	7	219	65	284	
1875.	14	1	179	19	40	6	198	46	244	
1876.	10	1	172	16	55	2	188	57	243	
1877.	19	1	182	28	50	6	210	65	273	
1878.	13	1	197	31	33	7	228	40	263	
1879.	10	1	180	31	43	1	221	44	263	
1880.	16	1	206	35	47	5	249	52	295	
1881.	11	1	197	34	32	6	231	38	269	
291		54	3,750	608	1,021	97	4,359	1,118	5,471	Total.
Discharges.										
57	6	870	124	295	26	1,003	321	1,324	To employment or service.	
108	5	1,104	144	284	39	1,248	323	1,571	To friends.	
49	12	509	39	120	4	548	124	672	Emigrated.	
-	-	56	37	-	-	93	-	93	Sent to sea.	
-	-	150	58	-	-	208	-	208	Enlisted.	
1	1	21	11	12	4	32	16	48	Discharged as discharged.	
-	3	29	14	7	-	48	7	50	Discharged as incorrigible.	
3	27	3	8	73	-	11	72	83	Transferred.	
8	-	88	13	16	1	101	17	118	Died.	
2	-	25	12	7	-	44	7	51	Absconded, sentence expired.	
223		54	2,864	467	813	74	3,331	887	4,218	Total.
68		-	886	136	208	28	1,022	231	1,253	Under detention, 31st Dec., 1881.
Viz.:										
65	-	808	128	191	22	930	213	1,149	In school.	
1	-	71	6	1	1	77	2	79	On license.	
-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	5	In prison.	
1	-	2	2	1	-	4	1	5	Absconded, sentence unexpired.	
1	-	-	-	15	-	-	15	15	Retained in school, sentence expired.	

* School closed 13th June, 1883.

6.—*Details of Bounties passed on Domestic Goods and Services received into Revenue and Bounties in the year 1921, and by whom such Bounties were passed.*

	Brew.					Dist.					Brew.		Dist.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Value, before duty.	at 100 per Cent.	including duty on spirits.	including duty on wine.	at 100 per Cent.	including duty on spirits.	including duty on wine.	at 100 per Cent.	including duty on spirits.	including duty on wine.	B. per Month.	Per Cent.	B. per Month.	Per Cent.	Days.	Cuts.	
Local Bounties:—																	
14 Days' Importation	88	87	8	88	81	8	88	8	8	8	180	88	87	8	208	22	248
1 Month and above 14 Days	1	—	—	21	8	1	—	—	—	—	27	1	8	1	18	8	84
2 Months and above 1 Month	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
At least 2 Months	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	89	87	8	88	77	8	88	8	8	11	187	84	88	8	226	30	248
Excise Duty Bounties:—																	
2 Years	12	4	—	8	8	—	8	1	1	—	8	1	4	—	8	4	20
3 Years	12	8	—	8	8	1	1	1	1	—	18	8	8	1	18	4	20
4 Years	8	8	—	8	4	1	—	1	1	1	17	8	8	1	28	8	20
5 Years	84	88	4	88	88	4	8	1	8	18	188	88	88	4	184	87	881
Total	116	87	4	88	77	4	88	4	8	11	182	84	88	4	208	88	880
By other Countries:—																	
Japan	—	1	—	1	8	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	1	—	7	1	8
Sweden	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	—	8	—	8
Chairman of Quarter Sessions	—	8	—	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	18	—	28
British Colonial Police Magistrate	1	1	8	87	88	8	8	1	—	4	88	4	18	8	88	88	78
Justice at Petty Sessions	84	88	1	88	88	4	8	8	8	7	118	88	17	4	148	21	128
Total	85	87	8	88	77	8	88	8	8	11	187	84	88	8	208	88	880

7.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—DISCHARGES for the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, showing the number Doing Well, Corrected of Crime, &c., since their Discharge, to December 31st, 1881.

	1878.					1879.					1880.		Grand.		Grand.		Grand Total.
	Doing Well.	Corrected of Crime.	Corrected of Crime.	Corrected of Crime.	Corrected of Crime.	Doing Well.	Corrected of Crime.	Corrected of Crime.	Corrected of Crime.	Corrected of Crime.	Doing Well.	Corrected of Crime.	Doing Well.	Corrected of Crime.	Doing Well.	Corrected of Crime.	
Males in Discharge—																	
To Employment or Service.	10	70	—	148	87	—	—	10	10	—	228	11	88	—	254	92	266
Returned to Friends.	—	110	—	18	104	—	—	12	7	11	200	42	22	—	254	72	274
Emigrated.	—	14	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	14	—	11	—	30	11	38
Dead in Sea.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Relieved.	—	4	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	4	—	32
Specialty Discharged.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Discharged for Insolvency.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Admitted and not Discharged.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.	40	204	50	266	204	18	48	24	24	22	244	72	228	18	258	144	260
Remonstrated Discharged and Corrected of Crime—																	
Dead Dead.	—	8	1	—	8	—	—	—	2	—	11	1	2	—	12	2	14
Doing well.	10	110	70	200	200	12	80	88	90	80	228	42	22	—	254	72	274
Discharged.	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Corrected of Crime.	—	24	8	12	12	—	—	1	—	—	24	10	7	—	34	12	37
Unknown.	—	8	3	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	10	3	—	—	14	3	17
Total.	40	204	50	266	204	18	48	24	24	22	244	72	228	18	258	144	260
Percentage doing well.	78.0	79.0	72.0	82.0	80.0	78.0	87.0	90.1	90.0	78.0	88.0	77.4	87.0	79.0	84.4	80.0	84.6
Corrected of Crime.	12.0	10.1	17.0	7.0	8.0	10.0	—	8.0	—	12.0	12.0	14.0	9.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	9.7

B.—Register showing Deaths in Reformatory Schools, and their Causes, during the year 1861.

No.	Name of Reformatory.	Initials of Name.	Sex.	Admitted.	Age when admitted.	Disease to which attributed.	Cause of Death.	Date of Death.
1	Malton,	R. B.	M	31 October, 1858, .	16	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	8 December.
2	Wigan,	J. B.	M	25 June, 1858, . .	16	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	1 February.
3	Do.,	P. B.	M	25 March, 1858, .	18	Larvæ,	Inflammation of Throat,	27 April.
4	Do.,	R. L.	M	26 November, 1858,	18	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	2 May.
5	Do.,	P. L.	M	26 June, 1858, . .	16	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	4 May.
6	Do.,	W. B.	M	24 December, 1857, .	7	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	7 May.
7	Do.,	D. B.	M	23 August, 1858, .	18	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	26 December.
8	Salisbury,	W. B.	M	21 October, 1858, .	11	Larvæ,	Consumption, . .	16 March.
9	High Park,	M. K.	F.	25 February, 1860, .	18	Larvæ,	Breast Disease, . .	4 June.
10	Leicester,	M. C.	F.	24 July, 1858, . .	—	Cuticle Swelling, .	Consumption, . .	8 April.
11	Doncaster,	R. M. G.	F.	23 October, 1858, .	18	Housebreaking, .	Consumption and Typhoid.	7 August.

* Was an inmate at date of death.

† This girl's time had expired in previous year.

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16.—**REPRESENTATIVE SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS OF SOCIETIES AND ASSOCIATIONS, for year 1881.**

Society.	Number of Members.	REVENUE.					EXPENDITURE.				
		Grants Allocated.	Payments by Special Parties and Companies.	Subscriptions, Donations, payments from Voluntary Societies, Bazaar, &c.	Profits on Industrial Experiments.	Total.	Cost of Maintenance and Management, including rent, fuel, and light, including cost of building and furniture.	Cost of Building and Land.	Total.	Cost per head, not including expenditure on Building and Land or Profit and Loss on Industrial Department.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Wolverhampton, .	59	1,217 7 0	413 17 0	149 7 0	264 18 1	2,043 8 0	2,518 18 10	180 18 4	2,698 16 0	30 8 0	
Truro, .	843	3,078 8 2	1,894 16 10	53 8 0	127 18 2	5,052 8 0	4,944 4 0	443 18 2	5,387 17 0	30 8 4	
Bedford, .	30	454 11 0	258 10 0	—	182 8 11	794 10 7	794 18 0	—	794 18 0	30 11 0	
Perth, .	290	4,358 0 0	1,398 0 0	18 0 0	488 18 7	6,252 18 0	4,712 2 0	27 10 0	4,739 18 0	30 2 10	
Gloucester, .	270	4,384 0 0	5,347 17 0	288 12 0	807 18 4	11,118 0 10	4,888 0 0	847 8 0	12,035 18 0	34 18 0	
Cardiff, .	30	808 7 0	100 18 0	17 18 7	80 0 0	906 8 0	906 8 0	18 17 0	924 8 0	30 8 0	
High Park, .	34	878 8 7	418 0 0	18 8 0	158 18 0	1,464 11 0	1,448 7 0	—	1,448 7 0	27 0 0	
Bellfield, .	38	877 17 0	848 18 0	—	75 0 11	999 17 11	1,080 14 0	—	1,080 14 0	30 8 0	
Leamington, .	45	708 0 0	708 0 0	—	224 18 0	1,640 18 0	1,640 1 0	1,875 18 0	3,515 14 0	35 17 0	
Worcester, .	60	915 18 10	374 18 7	—	187 18 7	1,486 8 0	1,486 17 11	—	1,486 17 11	28 8 0	
Total,	3,134	16,784 18 7	7,723 8 10	478 18 0	5,347 7 0	30,352 18 0	27,080 17 10	5,348 18 4	32,428 16 0	—	

11.—REFORMATORY SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	BOYS.					
	BELFAST, Malone.	COCK CO., St. Patrick's, Upton.	DUBLIN, St. Nicholas, Rohoboth- pion.	KIRK'S CO., Philipstown.	WICKLOW CO., St. Kevin's, Glencree.	
	Boys, 50. Officers, 13.	Boys, 243. Officers, 22.	Boys, 30. Officers, 5.	Boys, 200. Officers, .	Boys, 276. Officers, 30.	
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Treasury Allowances, . . .	1,517 7 9	3,823 6 2	484 11 2	4,513 9 8	4,838 9 6	
Subscriptions, Legacies, Dona- tions, &c.	136 16 11	63 6 0	—	18 0 0	262 10 0	
Payments from County and Borough Rates.	611 17 0	1,883 14 10	216 19 0	1,939 2 6	2,187 17 0	
Sundries,	12 10 7	2 2 6	—	—	—	
Total Receipts,	2,276 12 11	5,272 9 6	651 10 8	6,468 12 1	6,818 16 8	
EXPENDITURE.						
Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).	274 6 6	500 0 0	176 2 0	917 0 0	621 0 0	
Rations,	122 0 0	348 4 0	24 0 0	365 0 0	376 0 0	
Food of Inmates,	817 10 10	1,675 0 8	219 11 3	2,650 11 8	3,750 16 4	
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	256 4 2	550 16 6	80 8 0	851 12 0	708 16 0	
Washing, Fuel, Light, . .	144 14 5	301 2 7	91 14 5	398 17 8	512 15 11	
Repairs, Rates and Taxes, .	76 10 3	110 17 11	16 17 9	269 13 0	466 0 1	
Furniture and House Sundries,	129 3 0	328 16 8	33 9 10	214 18 3	199 0 2	
Printing and Office Expenses, .	42 0 4	177 3 4	10 0 9	131 11 9	87 1 3	
Travelling and Police, . . .	25 2 10	110 11 9	2 17 0	42 11 4	86 7 9	
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	44 14 10	60 2 7	14 4 5	55 7 0	45 10 0	
Sundries, Rewards, &c. . .	66 14 7	153 5 3	10 2 8	258 0 6	342 2 9	
Total Ordinary Charges, . .	2,000 7 9	4,470 8 3	679 8 6	6,164 9 0	8,455 17 8	
Extra Charges.						
Rent of School Premises, . .	70 0 6	—	27 10 0	40 0 0	—	
Interest,	23 10 11	123 8 6	—	267 15 8	157 0 8	
Disposal, Home,	75 15 8	193 6 6	—	229 0 10	185 5 8	
Emigration,	50 2 0	77 6 0	—	10 0 0	37 5 0	
Building and Land,	131 10 4	842 13 3	—	*87 10 0	247 5 6	
Total Extra Charges,	351 5 5	1,236 9 3	27 10 0	634 4 6	626 16 3	
Total Expenditure,	2,351 13 2	5,706 17 6	706 10 6	6,798 13 6	7,082 13 6	
Industrial Department.						
Profit (including stock on hand and bills).	264 18 1	127 14 2	133 8 11	589 18 7	539 18 4	
Loss " "	—	—	—	—	—	

* Portion of cost for Iron Prison.

in and EXPENDITURE for the year 1881.

GIRLS.					RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
DUBLIN, Cork-street.	DUBLIN, High Park.	GALWAY Co., St. Joseph's, Ballinacree.	LIMERICK, St. Joseph's.	MONAGHAN, Spick's Lane.	
Girls, 20. Officers, 1.	Girls, 64. Officers, 3.	Girls, 25. Officers, 1.	Girls, 46. Officers, 7.	Girls, 62. Officers, 6.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
308 7 8	876 11 2	577 17 6	762 2 2	975 16 10	Treasury Allowances.
17 11 7	13 3 6	—	—	—	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
130 18 0	413 8 2	240 13 6	313 3 2	374 15 7	Payments from County and Borough Rates.
—	32 18 8	—	—	—	Sundries.
433 17 3	1,335 18 6	818 11 0	1,075 5 4	1,350 12 5	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
123 6 0	215 9 0	100 0 0	180 0 0	120 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries and House Wages).
12 12 8	—	75 0 0	—	—	Rations.
165 2 1	492 10 3	358 19 10	467 8 1	730 8 6	Fuel of inmates.
40 0 0	155 11 8	82 4 9	111 0 2	183 19 10	Clothing of inmates.
35 14 8	103 17 7	51 17 8	73 3 2	128 8 3	Washing, Fuel, Light.
—	44 6 9	42 4 8	19 18 11	100 6 8	Repairs, Rates, Taxes.
34 10 11	5 12 0	34 8 4	48 13 8	50 11 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
5 18 4	42 17 6	11 6 6	7 11 3	24 5 7	Printing and Office Expenses.
2 17 6	6 0 0	—	0 3 6	—	Travelling and Police.
11 7 9	20 0 0	14 10 0	24 10 2	20 0 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
11 0 10	41 15 9	39 14 8	32 0 0	12 8 6	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
480 6 6	1,097 12 6	810 6 5	964 8 9	1,366 9 3	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
35 0 0	70 0 0	60 0 0	80 0 0	50 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
—	219 0 0	60 10 10	68 14 2	35 0 0	Interest.
12 18 8	26 10 8	38 14 9	19 3 7	45 7 8	Disposal, Home.
—	46 4 6	45 2 6	22 18 0	63 1 0	Emigration.
19 17 0	—	—	1,510 13 3	—	Building and Land, &c.
67 15 8	361 15 2	210 8 1	1,820 6 0	193 0 3	Total Extra Charges.
538 2 2	1,459 7 8	1,020 14 6	2,784 14 9	1,559 17 11	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
80 8 9	103 13 0	75 6 11	234 18 8	137 13 7	Profit, including stock on hand and bills.
—	—	—	—	—	Loss, do.

13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Cromlin-road, Belfast.		Middletown, co. Anagh.		St. Joseph's, Cavan.		Ennis.		St. Aloysius', Clonakilly.		St. Coleman's, Queenstown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Devenney's House, Glenties.		Rory's House, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		Mallow.	
	Boys.	G.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Girls.	G.	Boys.	Girls.													
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1880, viz.:																										
In School,																										
Within number paid for under rules,	309	66	150	88	-	87	40	130	46	150	41	64	30													
In excess of number paid for under rules,	-	3	2	-	-	1	-	7	1	5	5	5	5													
or under 6 years.																										
On Licence,	-	3	-	3	-	2	-	-	8	4	-	-	-													
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	8	1	-	-	5	-													
Total,	310	72	152	95	-	93	40	143	51	159	46	94	35													
Admitted in 1881 by commitment,	61	19	16	26	20	13	43	18	13	24	2	10	35													
Admitted by Transfer,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Admitted by Re-commitment,	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Total,	61	19	16	26	20	16	43	18	13	24	2	10	35													
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1881.	64	11	17	12	-	17	1	14	13	26	3	15	1													
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1881, viz.:																										
In School,																										
Within number paid for under rules,	305	66	150	100	20	86	79	130	45	150	41	79	60													
In excess of number paid for under rules,	-	8	1	5	-	1	3	9	1	4	4	2	8													
or under 6 years.																										
On Licence,	-	6	-	3	-	4	-	1	5	3	-	-	-													
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-													
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	9	-	-	-	8	1													
Total,	307	80	151	109	20	92	82	149	51	157	45	89	68													
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																										
(i.) inmates under orders of Detention and paid for by Treasury,	310	66	150	97	20	86	51	130	46	150	42	80	43													
(ii.) inmates under Orders of Detention and as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age,	-	2	-	-	-	1	3	2	1	1	4	2	3													
(iii.) inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	5	-	4	-	-	5													
(iv.) inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary inmates) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	-	3	2	38	-	2	1	12	20	-	15	10	12													
Total,	310	73	154	136	20	89	63	149	67	155	61	92	65													
Average Number of Externs,	-	-	-	-	58	-	930	489	553	-	-	-	464													

12.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of ADMISSIONS,

	St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry House, Tralee.		Penbrooke Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilkenny Male.		Kilkenny Female.		St. John's, Passanstown.		St. George's, Limerick.		St. Vincent's, Limerick.		Limerick Male.		Our Lady of Succosa, N. T. Forbes.		House of Charity, Drogheda.	
	Boys.	B.	G.	B.	G.	G.	Girls.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1880, viz.:																						
In School,																						
Within number paid for under rules,	100	18	70	130	100	78	59	180	149	80	91											
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	-	-	3	7	1	-	-	9	-	-	-											
On Licence,	8	-	11	-	8	1	2	6	4	6	2											
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-											
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	-	-	1	-	-	2	6	-	7	-	-											
Total,	109	18	85	137	109	81	67	145	160	86	93											
Admitted in 1881,	24	2	6	47	20	14	11	32	24	17	33											
Admitted by Transfer,	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-											
Admitted by Re-committal,	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	5											
Total,	28	2	6	47	20	15	12	32	25	17	38											
Discharged, Transferred, or died in 1881.	28	3	13	22	18	16	7	20	39	16	35											
Under Detention, Dec. 31st, 1881, viz.:																						
In School,																						
Within number paid for under rules,	100	16	70	150	100	80	59	180	148	79	92											
In excess of number paid for under rules, or under 6 years.	1	-	1	4	2	-	-	9	-	4	2											
On Licence,	8	-	6	8	4	-	1	16	4	4	2											
Absented, Sentence unexpired,	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-											
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	1	-	1	-	-	-	12	2	2	-	-											
Total,	109	17	78	162	106	80	72	187	156	87	96											
AVERAGE NUMBER OF CHILDREN.																						
(i.) inmates under orders of Detention, and paid for by Treasury.	101	18	70	150	100	78	59	180	149	80	92											
(ii.) inmates under Orders of Detention but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being under 6 years of age.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	-	-	2											
(iii.) inmates above the age of 6 years under Orders of Detention, but as yet not chargeable to the Treasury, being in excess of the number limited by the rules of the School.	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	6	-	4	-											
(iv.) inmates not under Orders of Detention (Voluntary inmates) supported by the Managers out of funds other than those received from the Treasury.	1	-	4	8	-	-	-	90	1	-	-											
Total,	102	18	75	157	102	78	59	229	150	84	94											
Average Number of Externs attending School.	1	30	212	-	-	255	-	50	-	-	274											

Doncaster, Dec. for the Year 1881.—continued.

1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	325
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13.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., for the year ending 31st December, 1881.

	BOYS.		GIRLS.		TOTAL.		GROSS TOTAL.
	R. Catho.	Protestant	R. Catho.	Protestant	Boys.	Girls.	
Under Detention, 31st December, 1881—							
In School (within number paid for under Rules).	1,701	585	2,019	283	2,319	3,205	5,581
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 yrs. of age).	13	15	77	13	28	90	118
On Licence,	102	5	189	8	107	192	299
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	7	1	—	2	8	2	10
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	10	0	61	1	19	62	78
Total,	1,923	613	3,246	305	2,535	3,561	6,095
Admitted in 1881,	326	107	679	45	468	721	1,184
" by Transfer,	52	—	2	1	53	3	55
" by Re-committal,	9	—	9	—	9	9	18
Total,	417	107	687	45	524	733	1,257
Discharged, Transferred, or Died in 1881, Under Detention, 31st December, 1881—	401	116	502	46	516	548	1,064
In School (within number paid for under Rules).	1,815	580	3,077	278	2,395	3,355	5,750
" (in excess of number paid for, or under 6 years).	11	8	115	16	10	131	155
On Licence,	104	4	175	7	108	182	290
Absconded, Sentence unexpired,	6	8	—	2	8	2	11
Retained in School, Sentence expired,	3	0	64	2	19	66	78
Total,	1,939	604	3,431	305	2,548	3,785	6,370
State of Instruction on Admission—							
Neither Read nor Write,	105	40	363	20	214	383	597
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly,	160	43	273	25	198	298	491
Read and Write well,	41	15	87	—	56	87	93
Superior Instruction,	—	—	3	—	—	3	3
Total,	306	107	676	45	468	721	1,184
Age at Admission—							
Under 6 years,	5	—	28	5	5	83	88
From 6 to 8,	74	12	174	18	86	187	273
" 8 to 10,	95	16	108	11	111	207	318
" 10 to 12,	137	31	179	8	168	187	345
" 12 to 14,	45	48	99	8	103	107	210
Total,	306	107	676	45	468	721	1,184
Particulars as to Parentage—							
Illegitimate,	8	4	11	2	7	13	20
Both Parents dead,	97	28	170	10	120	180	300
Father dead,	36	9	59	1	45	60	105
Mother "	14	6	40	4	22	44	66
Parents not to be found,	30	17	74	11	46	85	141
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal,	135	51	295	16	186	310	496
Both Alive,	12	15	27	2	27	29	56
Total,	306	107	676	45	468	721	1,184
Mode of Discharge—							
To employment or service,	173	47	268	60	219	326	545
Returned to Friends,	103	18	128	5	121	133	254
Emigrated,	25	8	68	3	28	61	89
Sent to Sea,	—	18	—	—	18	—	18
Enlisted,	4	8	—	—	12	—	12
Specially discharged,	7	4	4	—	11	4	15
Committed to Reformatory,	2	—	1	2	2	3	5
Transferred,	51	1	2	1	52	3	55
Died,	25	11	38	5	37	43	80
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence,	5	—	—	—	5	—	5
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention,	6	—	0	—	6	0	11
Total,	451	115	603	46	516	548	1,064

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of PARTICULARS of ADMISSIONS and DISCHARGES, for the Year 1881.

	"Gibraltar" Training Ship, Belfast.		Hampton House, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Milltown, Belfast.		St. Patrick's, Cranlin Road, Belfast.		Magdalen, co. Armagh.		St. Joseph's, Carran.		Falls.		St. Aloysius', Chesham.		St. Columba's, Queensdown.		Our Lady of Mercy, Kinsale.		Despatches' Home, Glanville.		Boys' Home, Marble-hill, Blackrock, Cork.		Mallow.		St. Finbar's, Sunday's Well, Cork.		Greenmount, Cork.		St. Nicholas', Cross-street, Cork.		Training Home, Union-quay, Cork.		Arden, co. Dublin.	
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—	Boys.	G.	Boys.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	Boys.	G.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.								
Neither Read nor Write,	25	8	3	15	10	18	34	11	2	18	2	10	14	10	14	14	8	7	54																	
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly.	29	11	8	9	9	—	9	7	3	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Read and Write well, Superior Instruction,	7	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	61	19	16	26	20	18	43	18	13	24	2	10	85	15	87	16	10	125																		
AGE AT ADMISSION																																				
Under 6 years,	—	1	—	—	—	4	3	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
From 6 to 8,	—	7	1	9	6	—	15	7	2	12	—	4	7	6	8	4	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
" 8 to 10,	3	7	4	10	3	8	18	3	3	9	—	3	16	5	7	3	2	41																		
" 10 to 12,	20	2	6	6	2	1	9	—	8	3	—	2	10	3	14	5	2	55																		
" 12 to 14,	38	2	5	1	9	—	9	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Total,	61	19	16	26	20	13	43	18	13	24	2	10	85	15	87	16	10	125																		
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																																				
Illegitimate,	3	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Both Parents dead,	8	10	3	5	7	6	5	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Father dead,	7	1	2	7	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mother "	6	1	1	3	1	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Parents not to be found,	8	2	4	3	3	—	6	4	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
One or both Parents Descriptive Criminal,	16	4	6	6	3	2	27	4	7	16	2	2	13	7	17	6	5	52																		
Both alive,	13	—	—	1	1	3	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	61	19	16	26	20	13	43	18	13	24	2	10	85	15	87	16	10	125																		
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																																				
To Employment or Service,	24	5	11	7	—	7	—	5	7	18	3	7	—	7	19	5	12	113																		
Returned to Friends,	9	3	3	4	—	7	—	6	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Emigrated,	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sent to Sea,	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Refused,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Specially discharged, Committed to Reformatory,	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Transferred,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Died,	9	2	3	—	—	3	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for Detention,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total,	64	11	17	12	—	17	1	14	13	26	8	15	1	11	43	15	16	190																		

14.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF PARTICULARS OF ADMISSIONS

	Bachelstown, co. Dublin.		Golden Bridge.		Kilmore Provisionary Industrial School, co. Dublin.		St. Mary's, Lakeruda, Sandymount, co. Dublin.		Meath, Blackrock, co. Dublin.		Morris, co. Dublin.		Heythorpe-street, Dublin.		St. Bridget's, Longhena.		Clidion, co. Galway.		Oughterand, co. Galway.		St. Anne's, Galway.		Salt Hill, Galway.		St. Joseph's Home, Kilmaree.		St. Joseph's, Tralee.		Kerry Home, Tralee.		Pembroke Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilteary Male.	
	G.	G.	Boys.	Girls.	B.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.	B.	G.	B.									
STATE OF INSTRUCTION ON ADMISSION—																																		
Neither Read nor Write, . . .	10	17	3	9	5	16	3	7	19	—	4	12	4	7	3	1	4	1	2	1	4	21												
Read, or Read and Write imperfectly. . .	7	7	4	3	10	17	7	20	3	6	6	6	1	4	17	1	2	1	1	1	2	26												
Read and Write well, . . .	—	1	—	—	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Superior Instruction, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Total, . . .	26	25	11	12	18	33	10	32	16	6	15	18	5	11	24	2	6	47																
AGE AT ADMISSION—																																		
Under 6 years, . . .	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
From 6 to 8, . . .	6	5	—	3	4	4	1	6	3	—	—	2	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
" 8 to 10, . . .	7	3	—	5	6	7	2	5	6	1	4	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
" 10 to 12, . . .	8	0	11	2	4	15	8	12	4	1	2	8	2	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
" 12 to 14, . . .	5	7	—	2	4	6	4	7	1	—	—	3	4	8	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Total, . . .	26	25	11	12	18	33	10	32	16	6	15	18	5	11	24	2	6	47																
PARTICULARS AS TO PARENTAGE—																																		
Illegitimate, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Both Parents dead, . . .	9	2	—	5	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Father dead, . . .	2	6	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Mother, . . .	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Parents not to be found, . . .	1	5	2	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
One or both Parents Destitute or Criminal, . . .	14	12	3	4	7	12	1	14	6	2	5	8	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Both alive, . . .	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	3	—	2	2	1	—	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Total, . . .	26	25	11	12	18	33	10	32	16	6	15	18	5	11	24	2	6	47																
MODE OF DISCHARGE—																																		
To Employment or Service, . . .	14	—	—	3	10	13	6	20	—	2	7	7	—	6	9	1	6	—	—	—	—	—												
Returned to Friends, . . .	8	3	—	5	4	4	—	2	4	3	2	10	1	4	10	—	3	3	—	—	—	—												
Emigrated, . . .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	4	2	4	2	—	3	5	1	4	2	—	—	—	—												
Sent to Sea, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Enlisted, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Specialty discharged, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Committed to Reformatory, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Transferred, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Died, . . .	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Absconders discharged by expiration of sentence, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—												
Total, . . .	25	4	—	8	18	23	8	33	8	7	14	20	5	14	26	3	18	23																

Technology and Modes of Production, from 1800 to 1880.

[illegible]

15.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN showing the Number of Admissions,

	Kerry House, Tralee.		Fenbrook Almshouse, Tralee.		Kilkenny Male.		Kilkenny Female.		St. John's, Farnhamstown.		St. George's, Limerick.		St. Vincent's, Limerick.		Limerick Male.		Our Lady of Succour, N. T. Forbes.		House of Charity, Drogheda.		Dundalk.		St. Columba's, Westport.		St. Maria's, Monaghan.		St. Monica's, Roscommon.		Summerhill, Athlone.		St. Laurence, Sligo.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Admissions.																																
1869,	-	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1870,	-	50	-	-	-	6	9	41	64	-	50	31	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1871,	-	5	-	-	-	9	15	1	4	-	22	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	7	32	7	-	-	-	-	27	-
1872,	15	8	-	-	-	11	22	16	60	-	10	27	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	18	7	32	7	-	-	-	-	7
1873,	-	11	-	-	43	1	8	13	20	-	15	27	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	12	9	24	12	-	-	-	2	-
1874,	2	12	-	-	54	11	17	14	11	-	15	18	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	11	8	9	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1875,	5	5	-	-	13	16	9	17	27	106	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	11	15	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
1876,	2	18	-	-	10	-	-	24	10	14	-	14	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	12	-
1877,	1	11	-	-	5	-	-	16	12	40	9	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	19	5	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
1878,	1	12	-	-	16	-	-	12	9	24	8	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
1879,	3	14	-	-	25	-	9	5	29	15	10	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
1880,	2	18	156	24	-	16	9	21	80	18	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	13	11	79	46	-	-	-	-	-	-
1881,	2	0	47	20	-	15	12	32	23	17	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	15	13	6	5	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total,	33	191	203	210	54	168	159	358	238	216	272	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	188	204	153	84	145	-	-	-	-	-
Discharges.																																
To employment or service,	8	68	-	59	-	33	51	183	42	71	4	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54	57	41	-	-	-	-	-	90	-	-
To friends,	2	16	4	25	2	34	19	24	15	85	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	45	27	1	18	-	-	-	1	18	-
Emigrated,	1	22	2	1	-	4	4	13	10	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Sent to sea,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enlisted,	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged as diseased,	-	1	3	2	1	8	-	6	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Committed to reformatories,	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
Transferred,	-	-	20	-	46	-	1	-	1	-	148	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Died,	2	0	5	11	2	5	5	19	4	0	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Abandoned—sentence expired,	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Discharged — committal illegal,	1	3	7	6	3	6	6	6	7	4	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	20	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
Total,	16	118	41	104	54	86	87	301	82	129	176	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	131	108	1	64	-	-	-	-	-	-
Under detention, 31st December, 1881,	17	79	162	106	-	80	72	157	156	87	95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	93	73	45	83	81	-	-	-	-	-	-
Viz:—																																
In school,	16	71	154	102	-	80	59	139	148	83	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	88	71	48	83	74	-	-	-	-	-	-
On license,	-	6	8	4	-	-	1	16	4	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
Abandoned—sentence unexpired,	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Retained in school—sentence expired,	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	2889	2890	2891	2892	2893	2894	2895	2896	2897	2898	2899	2900	2901	2902	2903	2904	2905	2906	2907	2908	2909	2910	2911	2912	2913	2914	2915	2916	2917	2918	2919	2920	2921	2922	2923	2924	2925	2926	2927	2928	2929	2930	2931	2932	2933	2934	2935	2936	2937	2938	2939	2940	2941	2942	2943	2944	2945	2946	2947	2948	2949	2950	2951	2952	2953	2954	2955	2956	2957	2958	2959	2960	2961	2962	2963	2964	2965	2966	2967	2968	2969	2970	2971	2972	2973	2974	2975	2976	2977	2978	2979	2980	2981	2982	2983	2984	2985	2986	2987	2988	2989	2990	2991	2992	2993	2994	2995	2996	2997	2998	2999	3000	3001	3002	3003	3004	3005	3006	3007	3008	3009	3010	3011	3012	3013	3014	3015	3016	3017	3018	3019	3020	3021	3022	3023	3024	3025	3026	3027	3028	3029	3030	3031	3032	3033	3034	3035	3036	3037	3038	3039	3040	3041	3042	3043	3044	3045	3046	3047	3048	3049	3050	3051	3052	3053	3054	3055	3056	3057	3058	3059	3060	3061	3062	3063	3064	3065	3066	3067	3068	3069	3070	3071	3072	3073	3074	3075	3076	3077	3078	3079	3080	3081	3082	3083	3084	3085	3086	3087	3088	3089	3090	3091	3092	3093	3094	3095	3096	3097	3098	3099	3100	3101	3102	3103	3104	3105	3106	3107	3108	3109	3110	3111	3112	3113	3114	3115	3116	3117	3118	3119	3120	3121	3122	3123	3124	3125	3126	3127	3128	3129	3130	3131	3132	3133	3134	3135	3136	3137	3138	3139	3140	3141	3142	3143	3144	3145	3146	3147	3148	3149	3150	3151	3152	3153	3154	3155	3156	3157	3158	3159	3160	3161	3162	3163	3164	3165	3166	3167	3168	3169	3170	3171	3172	3173	3174	3175	3176	3177	3178	3179	3180	3181	3182	3183	3184	3185	3186	3187	3188	3189	3190	3191	3192	3193	3194	3195	3196	3197	3198	3199	3200	3201	3202	3203	3204	3205	3206	3207	3208	3209	3210	3211	3212	3213	3214	3215	3216	3217	3218	3219	3220	3221	3222	3223	3224	3225	3226	3227	3228	3229	3230	3231	3232	3233	3234	3235	3236	3237	3238	3239	3240	3241	3242	3243	3244	3245	3246	3247	3248	3249	3250	3251	3252	3253	3254	3255	3256	3257	3258	3259	3260	3261	3262	3263	3264	3265	3266	3267	3268	3269	3270	3271
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24.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—Discharges for the years 1878, 1879, and 1880, showing the number Doing Well, Convicted of Crimes, &c., from their Discharge, to 31st December, 1880.—continued.

	Discharge Days	Industry Skills		Trade Subjects	Machinery & Steam Engines	N. Training & Library	Literary Skills	Vocational Skills	General edn	Bookbds	Tailors	Weavers	Dressmakers	Barbers & Hairdressers	Shoys	Tailors	Cooks	Tanners	Carpenters	Welders	Masons	New Iron	Welders	Boys	Girls		Total		Grand Totals	
		Doing Well																												
		1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879	1880	1878	1879
Notes on Discharges:																														
To Employment		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Released in France		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Indigested		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sent to Sea		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Released		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Revolvingly Discharged		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Abandoned and not Returned		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Discharged in Prison		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Discharged on account of insufficient grounds for detention		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Revolvingly Discharged		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
From Sea		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Doing well		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Released		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Convicted of Crimes		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Unknown		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Recommended to an Industrial School		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total		8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN OF RECEIPTS

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	"Gibraltar" Ship, BELFAST.	Hampton House, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Male, BELFAST.	St. Patrick's Female, BELFAST.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	310	66	150	97
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	2	-	-
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	2	2	1
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	3	2	38*
Number of Officers (Paid), including teachers' instructors.	15	5	13	9
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	1	1	-	1
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowances, . . .	4,054 8 3	862 3 10	1,933 7 6	1,190 14 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	530 14 2	72 16 3	30 0 0	10 0 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	2,008 19 0	421 5 11	989 0 9	626 13 7
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	-	83 10 0	-	250 6 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	-	-	-	-
Sundries, . . .	54 15 0	4 17 5	-	-
Total Receipts, . . .	6,638 16 5	1,333 13 5	2,972 8 3	2,066 13 7
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	1,432 2 3	62 3 2	342 2 0	174 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	110 0 0	87 10 10	150 0 0	129 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	2,263 16 8	460 6 0	1,416 18 2	1,009 0 1
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	697 2 1	169 15 8	491 0 6	318 0 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	157 16 6	137 6 3	147 13 7	110 4 7
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	53 16 11	52 13 8	107 13 0	50 15 0
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	185 14 7	87 19 8	115 2 11	10 2 6
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	215 15 6	14 3 5	33 19 4	15 8 4
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	3 11 8	3 5 9	11 19 11	2 0 6
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	133 2 4	31 2 10	25 14 11	18 7 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	109 17 4	2 10 5	59 3 2	21 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	5,363 15 10	1,109 6 8	2,901 7 6	1,857 18 8
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	-	105 0 0	350 0 0	20 0 0
Interest, . . .	-	-	50 0 9	150 0 0
Disposal, House, . . .	125 6 0	28 11 2	6 10 0	48 4 11
Emigration, . . .	-	-	-	-
Building and Land, . . .	339 4 11	137 17 2	-	1,018 2 6
Total Extra Charges, . . .	464 10 11	271 8 4	406 19 9	1,236 7 5
Total Expenditure, . . .	5,817 6 9	1,380 15 0	3,308 7 3	3,094 6 1
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills), . . .	-	189 9 9	-	8 17 9
Loss do.	-	-	93 5 5	-

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

in, and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881.

Middleton, Aldham.	St. Joseph's, Cavan.	Ennis.	St. Aloysius', Clonsilla.	St. Coleman's, Queensdown.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
20	86	51	180	46	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	1	3	2	1*	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	-	5	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	2*	9	12	20*	Average Number of Voluntary inmates.
4	7	5	5	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
-	1	10	13	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
59 12 8	1,103 18 3	571 14 0	1,094 14 0	596 14 0	Treasury Allowance.
-	191 1 11	-	-	17 0 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
-	10 13 6	136 9 5	398 0 7	116 9 5	Payments from Rates.
-	-	12 0 0	47 8 4	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	22 0 0	-	Hire of Labour.
-	3 7 6	-	-	-	Sundries.
59 12 8	1,309 1 2	720 3 5	2,157 2 11	780 3 5	Total Receipts.
45 0 0	48 0 0	-	86 0 0	40 16 6	EXPENDITURE.
-	80 0 0	115 4 0	90 0 0	48 1 3	Ordinary Charges.
91 5 6	624 16 0	417 9 8	1,845 18 4	365 9 4	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
30 16 10	260 5 8	184 10 8	806 19 8	121 5 0	Officers' Rations.
25 7 0	139 0 11	247 2 8	170 8 4	70 8 4	Food of Inmates.
6 15 0	110 18 7	34 9 11	130 4 6	49 15 2	Clothing of Inmates.
64 10 0	86 19 6	114 11 3	116 2 3	21 1 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
2 4 0	16 6 3	4 10 0	88 7 1	2 2 10	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
-	4 19 11	0 10 0	17 0 0	1 7 9	Furniture and House Sundries.
2 17 6	26 9 10	3 15 0	40 10 0	27 2 2	Printing and Office Expenses.
1 12 9	13 9 7	5 8 6	47 16 0	10 9 4	Travelling and Police Charges.
270 9 1	1,361 6 8	1,087 12 2	2,445 6 2	757 18 2	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
-	200 0 0	52 12 0	-	120 0 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
6 5 0	-	150 0 0	240 0 0	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
-	70 12 0	-	52 8 4	12 0 0	Extra Charges.
-	-	6 0 0	16 4 6	8 7 0	Rent of School Premises.
40 0 0	-	476 13 0	55 0 0	-	Interest.
46 5 0	370 12 0	685 10 0	803 12 10	140 7 4	Disposal, Home.
816 14 1	1,681 18 3	1,778 2 2	2,812 19 0	898 5 2	Emigration.
8 16 4	36 4 0	213 13 2	164 11 1	107 0 0	Building and Land.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	Our Lady of Mercy, KINGSLIN.	Denniscove Home, GLANSHIRE.	Marble Hill, CORR.	MALLOW.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	150	42	80	45
Average Number of Children under 8 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1*	4	2	3*
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	4*	—	—	5*
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	15	10	12*
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	10	6	8	5
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	18	2	5	9
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance.	1,955 7 6	546 16 0	1,071 1 0	468 0 6
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	6 0 0	68 15 0	116 0 0
Payments from Rates.	446 6 0	72 14 3	291 0 2	—
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	278 13 0	34 2 6	—
Hire of Labour.	—	—	—	—
Sundries.	25 0 0	130 0 0	—	—
Total Receipts.	2,426 13 6	1,019 3 3	1,464 18 8	614 0 6
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	59 14 0	89 4 8	167 18 10	72 12 0
Officers' Rations.	144 0 0	95 0 0	93 1 8	32 0 0
Food of Inmates.	1,300 0 0	627 18 8	760 8 2	894 13 2
Clothing of Inmates.	410 0 0	215 19 8	277 10 2	83 14 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	165 0 0	93 19 11	84 0 11	40 16 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	40 18 7	16 11 4	17 8 3	6 7 9
Furniture and House Sundries.	18 5 0	65 18 0	27 14 6	28 18 0
Printing and Office Expenses.	30 0 0	13 2 8	1 9 3	8 0 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	—	5 4 8	—	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	30 14 0	8 16 5	15 2 0	5 8 9
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	8 13 1	57 10 0	5 18 10	8 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	2,201 19 8	1,281 19 6	1,449 4 7	615 5 0
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises.	24 0 0	70 0 0	113 14 9	—
Interest.	300 0 0	4 4 9	21 7 10	95 0 0
Disposal, Home.	98 0 0	11 6 4	79 9 1	—
Emigration.	—	—	12 4 8	—
Building and Land.	—	—	—	512 7 2
Total Extra Charges.	420 0 0	85 11 1	226 15 11	607 7 2
Total Expenditure.	2,621 19 8	1,367 10 7	1,676 0 6	1,222 12 2
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).	190 1 11	152 3 6	171 14 2	43 19 9
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881—continued.

St. Finbar's, CORK.	Grosvenor, CORK.	St. Nicholas', CORK.	Training Home CORK.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
182	166	77	79	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	8	4	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
1	-	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
8	-	3	7	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
15	20	12	5	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
-	-	1	4	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,715 4 9	2,177 3 3	989 18 3	1,045 7 9	Treasury Allowance.
-	780 0 0	99 9 0	2 5 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
478 14 0	590 13 3	324 10 9	357 8 6	Payments from Rates.
130 0 0	-	37 11 6	37 16 6	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	24 1 9	0 19 9	Sundries.
2,318 18 9	3,547 16 6	1,476 0 3	1,443 17 6	Total Receipts.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	EXPENDITURE.
265 0 0	363 4 0	192 6 0	38 15 0	Ordinary Charges.
215 0 0	255 0 0	90 0 0	98 2 4	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
1,420 2 6	1,139 10 1	780 13 6	688 17 8	Officers' Rations.
487 1 1	328 13 6	218 7 7	153 8 0	Food of Inmates.
230 6 2	228 4 7	124 10 7	173 1 1	Clothing of Inmates.
20 3 4	179 6 4	97 11 2	66 8 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
150 2 6	87 14 0	48 2 10	76 0 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
37 6 0	22 14 6	36 2 11	7 1 1	Furniture and House Sundries.
9 0 6	6 11 0	2 1 3	3 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
43 10 6	67 18 4	35 17 0	9 0 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
22 6 1	3 18 0	27 2 11	14 14 4	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
2,898 18 8	2,682 9 4	1,602 15 9	1,327 3 5	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
76 0 0	7 10 0	-	105 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
70 0 0	166 5 0	-	-	Extra Charges.
40 16 2	66 6 0	-	30 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
26 10 6	3 0 0	-	18 0 0	Interest.
702 0 0	93 0 0	-	146 14 5	Disposal, Home.
924 6 8	536 1 0	-	299 14 5	Emigration.
8,823 5 4	3,018 10 4	1,602 15 9	1,636 17 10	Building, and Land.
102 6 11	334 19 5	150 18 8	165 18 4	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hands, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Less do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	ARLSON, CO. DUBLIN.	BOOLESTOWN, CO. DUBLIN.	GOLDEN BRIDGE, CO. DUBLIN.	KILMORE PROBATIONARY INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	600	134	50	5
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	4	1	-
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	-	5	2*	-
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	-	4†	-	-
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	27	9	5	5
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	-	8	3	-
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance.	9,109 0 6	1,743 8 0	522 1 9	-
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	1,063 17 1	100 10 0	-	-
Payments from Rates.	4,361 8 7	716 18 8	134 19 6	-
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	-	-	-	-
Hire of Labour.	113 10 0	-	-	-
Sundries.	83 3 4	13 0 7	-	-
Total Receipts.	14,729 14 6	2,575 16 10	657 1 3	-
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	1,479 0 0	100 0 0	49 15 8	32 16 0
Officers' Rations.	410 0 0	75 16 0	66 4 1	7 10 0
Food of Inmates.	6,503 8 3	1,272 6 0	480 9 8	12 0 0
Clothing of Inmates.	2,018 17 11	339 14 4	127 13 9	24 0 0
Washing, Fuel, and Light.	683 1 1	206 18 9	40 2 9	13 0 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.	107 0 10	166 15 6	55 15 1	-
Furniture and House Sundries.	408 14 10	162 14 8	77 8 10.	200 0 0
Printing and Office Expenses.	295 15 0	25 2 9	7 15 0	0 3 0
Travelling and Police Charges.	113 12 7	31 7 10	-	3 0 0
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.	190 11 8	72 19 2	28 18 8	5 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c.	812 7 5	49 3 3	-	1 0 0
Total Ordinary Charges.	12,471 9 7	2,432 18 3	939 18 6	298 9 0
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises.	150 0 0	60 17 6	106 0 0	50 0 0
Interest.	1,297 13 10	73 15 0	-	-
Disposal, Home.	368 7 6	62 10 0	-	-
Emigration.	17 0 0	-	-	-
Building and Land.	4,220 1 3	124 19 0	129 11 1	300 0 0
Total Extra Charges.	6,063 2 7	322 1 6	235 11 1	350 0 0
Total Expenditure.	18,534 12 2	2,754 19 9	1,175 9 7	648 9 0
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).	1,378 1 4	205 0 7	106 0 0	5 0 0
Less do.	-	-	-	-

* Work of Plumbers and Carpenters' Boys on the Building.

† Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881—continued.

Lakelands, Co. DUBLIN.	Blackrock, Co. DUBLIN.	Merrion, Co. DUBLIN.	Heytesbury- street, DUBLIN.	St. Bridget's, LOUGHREA.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
70	100	149	52	111	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	2	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of Age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	1	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	1	-	-	33*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
3	6	6	4	13	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
7	-	2	1	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
912 10 0	1,294 1 0	1,004 13 2	664 13 6	1,436 19 6	Treasury Allowance.
100 0 0	321 5 0	-	50 4 0	-	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
362 13 3	487 4 0	747 13 8	264 2 1	671 2 4	Payments from Rates.
-	12 0 0	-	4 15 10	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	45 0 0	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	3 8 9	-	Sundries.
1,375 3 3	2,114 10 0	2,697 6 1	992 19 8	2,008 1 10	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
70 0 0	197 2 3	110 0 0	107 0 8	105 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
80 0 0	-	100 0 0	91 1 0	162 0 0	Officers' Rations.
867 17 8	828 12 8	1,807 11 5	314 15 4	1,144 0 0	Food of Inmates.
104 15 8	270 11 5	306 10 0	55 5 10	518 0 0	Clothing of Inmates.
84 10 6	115 0 0	237 3 6	164 5 5	195 0 0	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
26 4 10	26 8 10	112 0 0	64 6 0	48 0 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
34 8 4	68 0 0	80 15 0	60 17 11	161 10 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
8 12 0	19 1 4	45 5 10	17 11 8	59 0 0	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	15 11 7	-	4 5 2	2 10 0	Travelling and Police Charges.
22 4 6	7 11 8	60 11 2	16 19 1	35 10 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
12 0 0	16 3 1	87 12 8	23 1 1	36 10 0	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
1,260 14 0	1,564 9 4	2,917 9 7	919 9 2	2,461 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
92 19 10	82 5 8	50 0 0	35 0 0	98 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
45 0 0	97 10 0	142 10 0	5 0 0	64 10 0	Interest.
86 0 0	22 2 4	35 0 0	29 10 2	64 0 7	Disposal, Home Emigration.
-	320 0 0	-	101 0 0	126 10 0	Building and Land.
173 19 10	471 18 0	227 10 0	170 10 2	353 0 7	Total Extra Charges.
1,434 13 10	2,036 7 4	3,144 19 7	1,089 19 4	2,814 0 7	Total Expenditure.
					Industrial Department.
109 8 4	216 14 6	245 0 0	136 0 0	158 13 3	Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	CHILDS, CO. GALWAY.	OUGHTERD, CO. GALWAY.	St. ANNE'S, GALWAY.	Salthill, GALWAY.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	50	40	77	149
Average Number of Children under 5 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	—	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	3	—	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	—	1	3	1
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	4	5	11	23
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	4	3	1	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	646 16 9	520 6 3	1,000 3 9	1,048 7 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	00 0 0	20 0 0	42 17 0
Payments from Rates, . . .	268 14 1	176 18 0	215 5 1	676 11 5
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	34 0 0	—	18 4 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	1 8 2
Total Receipts, . . .	915 10 10	790 19 3	1,288 8 10	2,667 7 7
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).	107 16 0	102 10 8	123 0 0	371 14 9
Officers' Bations, . . .	12 0 0	80 0 0	170 0 0	221 18 4
Food of Inmates, . . .	403 1 6	284 10 0	565 12 6	1,388 4 9
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	169 1 6	60 0 0	152 0 0	455 19 8
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	63 12 7	61 10 3	108 3 6	192 1 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	18 0 0	29 2 9	50 0 0	104 2 11
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	23 10 0	00 3 6	40 0 0	205 3 7
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	18 0 0	15 10 6	10 0 0	30 13 0
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	—	—	—	9 19 1
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	—	15 11 6	—	27 14 8
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	4 0 0	10 7 10	—	61 18 3
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	819 1 7	725 7 0	1,280 16 0	3,070 0 11
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	58 0 0	60 0 0	120 0 0	48 0 0
Interest, . . .	25 0 0	44 0 0	40 0 0	85 3 7
Disposal, House, . . .	22 0 0	10 7 3	30 0 0	3 8 0
Emigration, . . .	5 0 0	6 6 0	13 0 0	—
Building and Land, . . .	209 10 8	—	—	148 15 0
Total Extra Charges, . . .	314 10 8	120 13 3	202 0 0	285 6 7
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,133 12 3	846 0 3	1,482 16 0	3,355 7 6
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills), . . .	97 18 0	43 19 9	116 8 5	382 10 0
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881—continued.

St. Joseph's Home, KILMARNEY.	St. Joseph's, TRALEE.	Kerry Home, TRALEE.	Pembroke Alms House, TRALEE.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
103	100	18	70	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	1*	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
—	—	—	—	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
2*	1*	—	4*	Average number of Voluntary inmates.
9	16	3	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
—	—	1	1	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 1,340 13 6	£ s. d. 1,300 11 3	£ s. d. 233 15 6	£ s. d. 912 13 0	RECEIPTS.
—	—	—	5 0 0	Treasury Allowance.
333 14 6	513 0 4	92 16 11	177 6 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
25 0 0	—	—	—	Payments from Rates.
—	—	—	—	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
—	—	—	—	Hire of Labour.
—	—	—	—	Sundries.
1,650 8 0	1,813 11 7	326 12 5	1,094 19 0	Total Receipts.
130 0 0	284 12 6	43 0 0	57 0 0	EXPENDITURE.
60 0 0	175 0 0	—	52 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
830 10 4	850 1 6	188 16 0	580 12 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
280 7 8	300 18 11	86 18 6	130 0 0	Officers' Rations.
140 0 0	104 18 2	38 12 0	60 0 0	Food of Inmates.
60 10 7	21 11 6	8 0 0	86 13 8	Clothing of Inmates.
93 14 10	35 7 10	5 0 0	50 3 5	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
10 3 4	12 4 10	1 0 0	8 16 0	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
3 10 0	2 16 9	0 10 0	1 10 0	Furniture and House Sundries.
22 0 0	55 19 7	—	28 15 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
20 0 0	23 18 3	6 10 0	7 8 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
1,950 16 11	1,867 5 0	373 6 6	1,063 19 6	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
17 12 0	—	40 0 0	—	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
323 6 0	—	—	25 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
20 0 0	28 13 0	4 5 0	31 13 0	Extra Charges.
15 0 0	5 8 0	—	23 10 0	Rent of School Premises.
—	483 18 11	—	166 4 3	Interest.
375 18 0	517 19 11	44 5 0	246 12 3	Disposal, Home.
2,026 14 11	2,355 4 11	422 11 6	1,309 11 9	Emigration.
100 15 0	193 4 4	12 19 0	16 19 3	Building and Land.
—	—	—	—	Total Extra Charges.
—	—	—	—	Total Expenditure.
—	—	—	—	Industrial Department.
—	—	—	—	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
—	—	—	—	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	KILKENNY Boys.	KILKENNY Girls.	St. John's, PARSONSTOWN.	St. George's, LONDONDERRY.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	150	100	78	59
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2*	—	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	2*	2*	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	8*	—	—	—
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	14	8	8	4
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	5	7	1	5
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,849 9 8	1,303 13 8	1,027 8 3	766 8 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c., . . .	80 18 10	24 0 0	—	—
Payments from Rates, . . .	556 2 5	389 17 4	373 12 8	271 9 7
Payments from Voluntary Inmates, . . .	—	—	—	2 0 0
Hire of Labour, . . .	—	—	—	—
Sundries, . . .	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts, . . .	2,436 5 11	1,717 10 7	1,401 0 11	1,039 18 4
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	107 0 0	35 0 0	51 0 0	150 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	246 0 0	105 0 0	84 0 0	—
Food of Inmates, . . .	1,287 6 7	1,115 0 0	805 13 4	502 4 10
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	308 2 6	200 0 0	163 13 2	168 4 5
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	157 13 9	200 0 0	116 14 3	83 15 0
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	5 0 0	30 0 0	30 12 1	47 5 1
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	213 10 3	40 0 0	78 11 9	51 19 9
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	80 12 0	20 0 0	20 8 1	9 6 9
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	4 15 5	1 0 0	3 2 3	—
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	26 1 9	20 0 0	36 5 10	28 15 10
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	20 10 0	6 0 0	29 17 2	20 11 6
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	2,526 12 3	1,882 0 0	1,404 17 4	1,060 3 2
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	116 11 0	17 0 0	27 0 0	25 0 0
Interest, . . .	85 12 6	265 0 0	69 0 0	125 12 11
Disposal, House, . . .	9 18 0	60 0 0	42 0 0	24 18 0
Emigration, . . .	—	—	4 0 0	—
Building and Land, . . .	2,397 16 8	30 0 0	100 0 0	—
Total Extra Charges, . . .	2,608 18 2	362 0 0	242 0 0	175 10 11
Total Expenditure, . . .	5,136 10 5	2,244 0 0	1,646 17 4	1,235 14 1
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills), . . .	59 8 4	215 4 0	139 0 5	40 16 5
Loss do., . . .	—	—	—	—

* Out of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881—continued.

St. Vincent's, Limerick.	Limerick Male.	Newtown- forbes.	House of Charity, Downpatrick.	Dundalk.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
130	140	80	92	10	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
3*	-	-	2	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
6*	-	4*	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
90*	1	-	-	11*	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
7	22	9	10	2	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
12	-	12	4	3	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	RECEIPTS.
1,094 13 3	1,948 4 0	1,027 6 3	1,132 5 6	20 0 0	Treasury Allowance.
-	162 7 6	150 0 0	-	108 10 0	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
31 5 8	676 18 7	255 12 11	494 11 4	-	Payments from Rates.
-	69 0 0	-	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	-	-	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,725 18 11	2,856 10 1	1,432 19 2	1,686 16 10	128 10 0	Total Receipts.
					EXPENDITURE.
					Ordinary Charges.
87 0 0	497 13 9	84 0 0	103 0 0	10 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
60 0 0	180 0 0	124 0 0	172 0 0	18 0 0	Officers' Rations.
1,297 15 5	1,292 14 8	756 10 0	740 15 0	60 8 6	Food of Inmates.
478 1 8	408 4 8	200 0 0	290 19 0	36 10 0	Clothing of Inmates.
481 2 9	103 14 5	180 10 6	86 18 6	6 15 8	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
108 7 4	169 17 7	21 8 3	150 10 0	22 4 6	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
9 13 8	61 11 10	150 10 0	93 10 0	53 8 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
6 8 4	79 5 8	89 16 10	22 19 0	-	Printing and Office Expenses.
-	31 4 11	10 5 0	18 0 0	-	Travelling and Police Charges.
7 16 6	30 3 11	13 15 6	38 18 9	-	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
19 4 7	11 0 9	99 18 6	14 10 6	-	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
2,550 10 3	2,956 11 9	1,680 14 7	1,737 0 9	309 7 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
					Extra Charges.
60 0 0	23 6 9	15 0 0	14 0 0	34 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
225 0 0	405 9 7	-	50 0 0	-	Interest.
132 0 0	43 9 3	34 10 6	-	-	Disposal, Home.
6 0 0	-	-	-	-	Emigration.
13 4 6	5 0 0	1,520 10 0	-	286 13 1	Building and Land.
441 4 6	477 5 7	1,570 0 6	64 0 0	822 13 1	Total Extra Charges.
2,991 14 9	3,432 17 4	3,250 15 1	1,801 0 9	589 0 1	Total Expenditure.
653 14 4	344 4 4	199 9 9	48 6 6	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	-	Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	St. Columbo, WESTPORT.	St. Martha's, MONAGHAN.	St. Monica's, ROSCOMMON.	SUMMERHILL, ATHLONE.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	80	67	44	80
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	—	3	—	—
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	8	1	—	—
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	4*	20	18†	4
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.	3	8	7	16
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	—	—	—	—
RECEIPTS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Treasury Allowance, . . .	1,042 17 6	872 1 0	568 17 6	1,000 4 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.	—	—	—	1,549 5 3
Payments from Rates, . . .	416 0 0	245 7 7	231 6 0	80 6 10
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	—	86 6 4	76 0 0	—
Hire of Labour,	—	—	—	—
Sundries,	—	—	—	—
Total Receipts,	1,458 17 6	1,153 14 11	876 3 6	2,629 16 1
EXPENDITURE.				
Ordinary Charges.				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages),	36 0 0	170 0 0	130 0 0	297 11 9
Officers' Rations,	48 0 0	—	41 0 0	40 3 6
Food of Inmates,	680 0 0	917 14 3	320 10 0	704 15 1
Clothing of Inmates,	263 0 0	209 19 2	119 19 0	291 15 4
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . .	112 0 0	130 0 0	96 10 0	156 19 11
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . .	67 12 0	100 17 6	14 0 0	212 8 0
Furniture and House Sundries, .	15 0 0	58 12 6	33 2 0	235 12 11
Printing and Office Expenses, .	25 7 0	20 18 9	12 0 0	105 3 5
Travelling and Police Charges, .	—	—	7 6 0	15 2 10
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.,	10 10 0	36 10 0	12 10 0	25 7 5
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	42 0 0	50 8 6	8 0 0	3 5 10
Total Ordinary Charges, .	1,209 9 6	1,745 10 8	794 17 0	2,688 6 0
Extra Charges.				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	—	15 0 0	40 0 0	39 16 11
Interest,	126 0 0	69 0 0	—	—
Disposal, Home,	36 0 0	50 0 0	12 0 0	—
Emigration,	42 0 0	—	10 0 0	—
Building and Land,	—	400 0 0	80 5 0	—
Total Extra Charges, . . .	204 0 0	525 0 0	148 5 0	39 16 11
Total Expenditure,	1,513 9 6	2,270 10 8	943 2 0	2,128 2 11
Industrial Department.				
Profit (including stock on hand, and bills),	58 9 0	147 16 5	227 11 4	120 12 0
Loss do.	—	—	—	—

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

† Cost of Maintenance of 6 of these not included in Expenditure.

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881—continued.

St. Laurence, Bunc.	St. Augustine's, Templemore.	St. Francis, CASHEL.	St. Louis, THURLES.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
70	60	102	45	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
1	-	-	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
3	2	-	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
47	4	-	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
8	4	3	6	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades' instructors.
-	5	5	5	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	RECEIPTS.
912 10 3	782 3 3	1,329 10 6	561 17 9	Treasury Allowance.
200 0 0	14 0 0	-	17 18 5	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
362 4 2	87 2 10	305 2 1	107 4 9	Payments from Rates.
272 11 7	24 0 0	-	-	Payments for Voluntary Inmates.
-	-	12 6 5	-	Hire of Labour.
-	-	-	-	Sundries.
1,747 6 0	907 6 1	1,737 8 0	687 0 11	Total Receipts.
<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	<i>£ s. d.</i>	EXPENDITURE.
109 10 3	26 0 0	22 0 0	84 0 0	Ordinary Charges.
30 0 0	68 12 0	92 0 0	50 0 0	Officers' Pay (Salaries & Home Wages).
825 17 3	512 4 3	800 15 6	328 18 7	Officers' Rations.
368 15 4	131 12 0	360 12 10	149 7 3	Food of Inmates.
157 6 10	130 3 8	200 7 6	84 10 0	Clothing of Inmates.
159 12 6	36 14 5	40 4 8	43 18 1	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
149 10 6	24 10 0	30 0 0	20 6 3	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
19 12 7	21 10 0	28 17 6	18 7 6	Furniture and House Sundries.
0 7 1	7 0 0	-	5 11 9	Printing and Office Expenses.
47 11 10	30 10 0	35 2 6	10 6 8	Travelling and Police Charges.
34 0 0	15 0 0	35 15 0	6 19 0	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
1,682 4 2	1,003 16 4	1,645 15 6	802 5 1	Sundries, Rewards, &c.
192 0 0	60 0 0	20 3 2	-	Total Ordinary Charges.
95 15 2	60 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0	Extra Charges.
-	-	30 10 0	7 0 0	Rent of School Premises.
-	21 0 0	10 6 10	6 1 0	Interest.
-	-	198 0 0	50 6 9	Disposal, Home.
287 15 2	141 0 0	254 0 0	78 7 9	Emigration.
2,169 19 4	1,144 16 4	1,901 15 6	880 12 10	Building and Land.
331 10 1	125 7 7	209 19 6	140 8 10	Total Extra Charges.
-	-	-	-	Total Expenditure.
-	-	-	-	Industrial Department.
-	-	-	-	Profit (including stock on hand, and bills).
-	-	-	-	Loss do.

17.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—RETURN of RECEIPTS in,

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.	TIPPERARY.	St. Catherine's, STRABANE.	CAFFOQUIN.	St. Dominick's, WATERFORD.
Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.	64	100	50	120
Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	1	-	-	2
Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.	5	-	-	15
Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.	8	7	3	5
Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.	7	2	8	6
Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.	7	15	-	2
RECEIPTS.				
Treasury Allowance, . . .	£ s. d. 884 6 0	£ s. d. 1,296 5 3	£ s. d. 607 3 2	£ s. d. 1,564 5 0
Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c., . . .	108 1 0	-	2 5 0	-
Payments from Rates, . . .	187 15 5	476 9 9	242 17 10	612 19 8
Payments from Voluntary Inmates.	22 0 0	72 0 0	37 0 0	-
Hire of Labour, . . .	-	10 0 0	-	-
Sundries, . . .	-	-	-	-
Total Receipts, . . .	1,192 3 5	1,854 15 0	949 6 0	2,177 5 8
EXPENDITURE.				
<i>Ordinary Charges.</i>				
Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages), . . .	112 0 8	-	152 0 0	90 0 0
Officers' Rations, . . .	68 13 2	26 0 0	107 0 0	140 0 0
Food of Inmates, . . .	520 5 10	1,274 12 0	431 1 4	1,284 2 6
Clothing of Inmates, . . .	136 12 7	271 6 8	71 18 3	283 4 7
Washing, Fuel, and Light, . . .	74 6 8	95 0 0	95 14 2	267 14 3
Repairs, Rates, and Taxes, . . .	29 9 11	130 0 0	23 18 9	28 12 6
Furniture and House Sundries, . . .	13 7 7	162 2 0	50 2 8	140 19 3
Printing and Office Expenses, . . .	18 9 0	14 6 8	8 5 8	30 18 9
Travelling and Police Charges, . . .	-	0 12 6	0 12 4	-
Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c., . . .	1 0 11	80 0 0	13 1 5	20 0 0
Sundries, Rewards, &c., . . .	9 0 9	8 10 8	11 1 4	29 14 0
Total Ordinary Charges, . . .	983 7 1	2,007 10 4	989 11 4	2,315 5 10
<i>Extra Charges.</i>				
Rent of School Premises, . . .	20 0 0	-	6 0 0	100 0 0
Interest, . . .	203 3 9	35 0 0	47 10 0	110 0 0
Disposal, House, . . .	27 5 1	42 0 0	3 6 0	37 0 0
Emigration, . . .	-	32 0 0	-	8 0 0
Building and Land, . . .	-	-	-	-
Total Extra Charges, . . .	250 8 10	109 0 0	56 16 0	255 0 0
Total Expenditure, . . .	1,233 15 11	2,116 10 4	1,026 7 4	2,570 5 10
<i>Industrial Department.</i>				
Profit (including stock on hand and bills), . . .	282 1 7	220 15 8	89 13 5	173 5 6
Loss do. . .	-	-	-	-

and EXPENDITURE for, the Year 1881—continued.

Mount Carmel, MOATE.	St. Aidan's, New Ross.	St. Michael's, Wexford.	Meath, BRAY.	RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.
53	70	105	46	Average Number of Children paid for by Treasury.
-	-	3	-	Average Number of Children under 6 years of age, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	-	1	-	Average Number of Children in excess of limit, and not yet paid for by Treasury.
-	3*	13	-	Average Number of Voluntary Inmates.
4	9	15	4	Number of Officers (Paid), including trades instructors.
-	3	6	-	Number of Officers giving their services gratuitously.
£ s. d. 675 19 0	£ s. d. 912 10 0	£ s. d. 1,880 4 3	£ s. d. 617 18 6	RECEIPTS.
-	2 0 0	2 14 8	42 17 6	Treasury Allowance.
270 5 8	236 17 5	464 12 7	287 7 10	Subscriptions, Legacies, Donations, &c.
-	38 0 0	232 14 6	7 12 4	Payments from Rates.
-	-	-	-	Payments from Voluntary Inmates.
6 10 5	-	-	140 0 0	Hire of Labour.
953 14 8	1,179 7 5	2,080 5 7	1,095 16 2	Sundries.
				Total Receipts.
117 0 0	166 0 0	120 0 0	156 5 7	EXPENDITURE.
50 0 0	180 0 0	189 0 0	8 10 0	Ordinary Charges.
328 10 0	722 8 1	1,037 7 7	263 19 10	Officers' Pay (Salaries & House Wages).
189 4 8	169 8 5	316 7 7	120 7 11	Officers' Rations.
63 0 0	112 0 8	188 2 7	163 19 9	Food of Inmates.
43 0 0	30 0 0	63 2 10	11 18 11	Clothing of Inmates.
20 0 0	20 0 0	144 4 8	46 12 9	Washing, Fuel, and Light.
12 0 0	4 10 0	47 7 1	15 8 9	Repairs, Rates, and Taxes.
-	-	-	10 9 4	Furniture and House Sundries.
10 0 0	28 0 0	67 19 8	5 0 6	Printing and Office Expenses.
11 10 0	4 18 0	48 10 1	18 19 4	Travelling and Police Charges.
844 4 8	1,882 0 2	2,227 2 1	816 12 8	Medical Expenses, Funerals, &c.
				Sundries, Rewards, &c.
21 0 0	30 0 0	6 0 0	140 0 0	Total Ordinary Charges.
100 0 0	155 11 0	161 18 1	-	Extra Charges.
21 0 0	42 10 0	53 15 9	41 19 6	Rent of School Premises.
38 0 0	596 0 0	322 7 7	-	Interest.
180 0 0	824 1 0	544 1 5	-	Disposal, Home.
1,024 4 8	2,206 1 2	2,771 8 6	-	Emigration.
61 10 0	177 1 8	141 19 10	181 19 6	Building and Land.
-	-	-	998 12 2	Total Extra Charges.
				Total Expenditure.
				Industrial Department.
				Profit (including stock on hand and bills).
				Loss do.

* Cost of Maintenance not included in Expenditure.

18.—INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.—SUMMARY OF ACCOUNTS

SCHOOL.	No. of Children charged to Treasury.	Total Number of Children whose Maintenance is included in Expenditure.	RECEIPTS.														
			Treasury Allowance.	Payments by Grand Jurors and Corporations.		Subscriptions, Donations, Payments from Voluntary Institutions, &c.	Profit on Industrial Departments.	Totals.									
				£	s.				d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		
Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.	310	310	4,054	8	3	2,908	19	0	575	0	2	-	0,638	16	5		
Hampton House, "	66	73	602	3	10	421	5	11	110	3	8	130	9	9	1,663	3	2
Milltown, "	150	184	1,953	7	0	988	0	0	30	0	0	-	-	-	2,972	8	2
St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.	87	98	1,199	14	0	625	13	7	260	0	0	8	17	0	2,064	11	4
Milltown, Armagh.	20	20	50	12	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	4	68	8	7
Cavan, "	35	35	1,103	18	3	19	13	0	194	0	6	26	4	6	1,345	5	6
Ennis, "	51	63	573	14	0	150	9	5	12	0	0	213	13	2	933	16	7
Clonakilty, "	130	140	1,694	14	0	393	0	7	69	8	4	164	11	1	2,321	14	0
Queenstown, "	46	47	594	14	0	118	9	5	17	0	0	197	0	0	837	3	5
Kinsale, "	150	185	1,955	7	0	440	6	0	25	0	0	190	1	11	2,616	15	6
Deaconesses' Home, "	42	61	546	16	0	72	14	3	399	13	0	152	3	6	1,371	6	9
Blackrock, Cork, "	80	92	1,071	1	0	231	0	2	103	17	6	171	14	2	1,638	12	10
Malton, "	46	45	498	0	0	-	-	-	116	0	0	4	19	9	618	0	3
St. Finbar's, Cork, "	132	141	1,716	4	0	473	14	0	120	0	0	162	0	11	2,481	5	8
Greenmount, "	160	160	2,177	3	2	500	12	3	780	0	0	334	19	6	3,892	15	11
St. Nicholas, "	77	88	889	18	2	324	19	9	161	2	2	130	13	8	1,676	13	11
Training Home, Cork, "	79	80	1,045	7	9	357	8	0	41	1	2	105	18	4	1,600	15	10
Artisan, Dublin, "	608	608	9,109	0	0	4,361	3	7	1,209	10	8	1,572	1	4	16,197	15	10
Bocherstown, Dublin, "	134	145	1,743	8	0	718	18	3	113	10	7	205	0	7	2,780	17	5
Golden Bridge, "	60	61	622	1	9	134	19	6	-	-	-	106	0	0	763	1	3
Kilmore, "	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	0	0	5	0	0
Lah-an-da, "	70	70	912	10	0	562	13	3	100	0	0	109	3	4	1,484	6	7
Marth, Boys, Blackrock, "	160	161	1,204	1	0	487	4	6	333	5	0	216	14	0	2,331	5	0
Merton, "	140	152	1,804	13	2	747	13	8	45	0	0	245	0	0	2,941	6	10
Hoytesbury-st., Dublin, "	52	52	604	13	0	264	2	1	64	4	1	135	0	0	1,127	19	8
Loughrea, "	111	111	1,426	19	0	571	2	4	-	-	-	158	13	3	2,166	15	1
Chilren, "	50	54	640	16	0	208	14	1	-	-	-	97	16	0	1,013	8	10
Oughterard, "	40	41	520	6	3	178	13	0	94	0	0	43	19	9	834	19	0
St. Anne's, Galway, "	77	80	1,063	3	9	216	5	1	20	0	0	118	8	3	1,324	17	3
Salt Hill, "	140	160	1,348	7	0	476	11	5	62	9	2	282	10	0	2,069	17	7
Kilbenny, Boys, "	103	103	1,240	12	0	323	14	6	25	0	0	100	15	0	1,790	3	0
St. Joseph's, Tralee, "	100	101	1,309	11	3	512	0	4	-	-	-	193	4	4	2,006	15	11
Kerry Home, "	18	15	235	15	0	92	10	11	-	-	-	12	10	0	339	11	5
Providence Asmt, Tralee, "	70	71	919	13	0	177	6	0	5	0	0	69	19	2	1,155	18	2
Kilkenny, Boys, "	160	167	1,349	9	8	556	2	5	30	18	10	52	8	4	2,486	14	3
Girls, "	160	103	1,303	13	3	360	17	4	24	0	0	216	4	0	1,932	15	7
Parsonstown, "	73	78	1,027	5	3	373	12	8	-	-	-	130	0	0	1,549	1	4
St. George's, Limerick, "	50	50	766	8	9	271	9	7	2	0	0	40	16	8	1,080	14	9
St. Vincent's, "	150	130	1,494	13	3	31	6	8	-	-	-	653	14	4	2,179	12	2
Limerick, Boys, "	140	150	1,945	4	0	970	18	7	331	7	6	244	4	4	3,200	14	0
Newtownforbes, "	50	80	1,027	6	3	255	12	11	160	0	0	199	9	9	1,632	8	11
Drogheda, "	99	94	1,122	5	0	684	11	4	-	-	-	46	6	0	1,723	3	4
Dundalk, "	10	10	20	0	0	-	-	-	108	10	0	-	-	-	128	10	0
Westport, "	80	85	1,042	17	0	410	0	0	-	-	-	58	9	0	1,517	6	0
Monaghan, "	67	61	873	1	0	245	7	7	30	6	4	147	16	5	1,261	11	4
Roscommon, "	44	62	568	17	6	231	6	0	76	0	0	227	11	4	1,103	14	0
Summerhill, Athlone, "	50	84	1,090	4	0	80	6	10	1,349	5	3	120	12	1	2,760	8	2
Sligo, "	70	121	912	10	3	562	4	2	472	11	7	231	10	1	2,026	16	1
Templemore, "	60	66	782	3	2	87	2	10	58	0	0	126	7	7	1,022	13	5
Cushel, "	192	102	1,329	19	6	305	2	1	12	6	0	209	19	0	1,947	7	6
Thurles, "	44	44	561	17	0	107	4	9	17	18	5	140	8	10	827	9	9
Tipperary, "	65	78	834	6	0	167	15	5	130	3	0	262	1	7	1,414	4	0
Stralane, "	160	107	1,396	8	8	476	9	9	82	0	0	230	15	3	2,075	10	1
Cappoquin, "	50	63	667	3	2	242	17	10	39	5	0	30	13	8	983	19	5
Waterford, "	130	163	1,564	6	0	612	19	8	-	-	-	173	5	6	2,350	11	2
Moate, "	53	63	676	19	0	270	5	3	0	10	4	0	10	0	1,014	4	6
New Ross, "	70	76	912	19	0	226	17	6	40	0	0	177	1	8	1,366	9	1
Wexford, "	165	122	1,380	4	8	664	12	7	235	8	9	141	19	10	2,222	5	5
Bray, "	46	46	617	16	6	287	7	10	190	5	16	89	13	1	1,185	9	3
Total,	4,761	-	72,437	11	4	25,073	17	1	8,619	4	2	3,860	16	3	116,987	3	5

* Not including £200 in Sd. less on Industrial Departments.

of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE in 1881.

EXPENDITURE.				SCHOOLS.
Cost of Maintenance and Management, including Rent, Interest, and Disposal (outlay on Land and Buildings not included).	Outlay on Buildings and Land.	Total.	Cost per Head, not including Expenditure on Buildings and Land, or Profit and Loss on Industrial Departments.	
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
0,478 1 10	389 4 11	5,817 0 8	17 13 0	Gibraltar Ship, Belfast.
1,942 17 10	137 17 2	1,346 15 0	17 0 6	Hampton House, "
3,308 7 3	—	3,308 7 3*	21 9 8	Miltown, "
2,076 3 7	1,018 2 6	3,094 8 1	21 3 8	St. Patrick's, Female, Belfast.
256 14 1	40 0 0	818 14 1	4—	Middletown, Armagh.
1,631 18 3	—	1,631 18 3	18 15 1	Cavan.
1,296 4 2	476 18 0	1,773 2 2	20 11 6	Ennis.
2,767 19 0	66 0 0	2,833 19 0	18 11 0	Clenakilly.
895 5 2	—	895 5 2	19 10 6	Queenstown.
2,631 19 8	—	2,631 19 8	17 9 7	Kinsale.
1,367 10 7	—	1,367 10 7	22 8 4	Deaconesses' Home.
1,676 0 6	—	1,676 0 6	18 4 4	Blackrock, Cork.
710 5 0	512 7 2	1,222 12 2	15 15 5	Mallow.
2,191 5 4	702 0 0	5,822 5 4	22 2 3	St. Finbar's, Cork.
2,925 10 4	62 0 0	3,018 10 4	17 12 6	Greenmount, "
1,607 18 9	—	1,607 18 9	18 4 2	St. Nicholas, "
1,480 3 5	146 14 8	1,626 17 10	16 8 11	Training Home, Cork.
14,304 16 11	4,270 1 3	18,574 12 2	20 9 3	Artane, Dublin.
2,630 0 3	124 19 0	2,754 19 3	18 5 0	Boosterstown, Dublin.
1,845 18 6	129 11 1	1,175 9 7	20 10 2	Golden Bridge, "
348 9 0	300 0 0	648 9 0	4—	Kilmore, "
1,434 13 10	—	1,434 13 10	20 9 11	Lakehurst, "
1,516 7 4	380 0 0	2,896 7 4	16 19 10	Meath, Boys, Blackrock.
3,144 19 7	—	3,144 19 7	20 13 9	Merrion.
988 19 4	101 0 0	1,089 19 4	19 0 4	Heytesbury-street, Dublin.
2,667 10 7	126 10 0	2,814 0 7	24 4 2	Loughrea.
994 1 7	309 10 8	1,333 12 5	17 2 3	Clifton.
846 0 3	—	846 0 3	20 12 8	Oughterard.
1,463 16 0	—	1,463 16 0	18 10 8	St. Anne's, Galway.
2,306 12 6	148 15 0	2,455 7 6	21 7 6	Salt Hill, "
2,026 14 11	—	2,026 14 11	19 13 6	Killarney.
1,991 6 0	483 18 11	2,475 4 11	19 0 3	St. Joseph's, Tralee.
422 11 6	—	422 11 6	23 9 6	Kerry House, "
1,143 7 8	106 4 3	1,250 11 9	16 6 8	Penelope Alms, Tralee.
2,745 13 9	2,397 16 8	5,146 10 5	18 9 1	Kilkeny, Boys.
2,344 0 0	80 0 0	2,194 0 0	21 12 9	" Girls.
1,546 17 4	100 0 0	1,646 17 4	19 14 7	Parsonstown.
1,235 14 1	—	1,235 14 1	20 18 10	St. George's, Limerick.
2,973 10 8	18 4 6	2,991 14 9	22 17 6	St. Vincent's, "
3,427 17 8	5 0 0	3,432 17 4	22 17 0	Limerick, Boys.
1,790 0 1	1,320 10 0	3,260 15 1	21 13 6	Newtownforbes.
1,801 0 9	—	1,801 0 9	19 11 6	Drogheda.
243 7 0	288 13 1	532 0 1	4—	Dundalk.
1,513 0 6	—	1,513 0 6	17 3 11	Westport.
1,879 10 8	400 0 0	2,279 10 8	20 11 1	Mounaghan.
858 17 0	86 5 0	943 2 0	15 4 0	Roscommon.
2,128 2 11	—	2,128 2 11	25 4 8	Summerhill, Athlone.
2,169 19 4	—	2,169 19 4	17 13 0	Sligo.
1,144 16 4	—	1,144 16 4	17 6 10	Templemore.
1,793 15 6	198 0 0	1,991 15 6	18 14 1	Cashel.
830 0 1	50 0 0	880 12 10	18 17 8	Thurles.
1,303 15 11	—	1,323 15 11	10 16 4	Tipperary.
2,116 10 4	—	2,116 10 4	19 15 7	Strabane.
1,028 7 4	—	1,028 7 4	19 7 3	Cappoquin.
2,670 8 10	—	2,670 8 10	18 2 0	Waterford.
980 4 8	38 0 0	1,018 4 8	18 12 2	Monks.
1,610 1 2	580 0 0	2,290 1 2	23 0 0	New Ross.
2,448 15 11	329 7 7	3,771 3 6	20 1 3	Wexford.
988 12 2	—	988 12 2	21 14 2	Bray.
117,836 18 1	15,992 17 11	133,730 10 0*	—	Total.

† School not a full year in operation.

II.—PARTICULARS of INDIVIDUAL MENDEL CROSSMEN who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Bail, &c., since the passing of the Act.

Year.	Name of Prisoner.	Estimated total and time spent therein.			Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal, and character so far as known.
		London.	Do. Mile.	Wyo.			
1876.	R. P.	London.	0	2	0	Reformatory.	In service as housemaid and doing well (is married).
"	M. S.	St. George's.	0	0	0	Reformatory.	In service and doing well.
"	M. P. R.	Leeds.	0	0	0	Do.	In service, purchased of laundry, End May, 1877.
1877.	M. S.	Do.	0	20	0	Do.	Discharged from Reformatory after two months, doing splendidly.
"	C. M.	Do.	1	0	0	Do.	In service in Reformatory; doing well.
"	M. A. R.	Camden-road.	0	0	0	Do.	Discharge not known; character "doubtful."
"	J. C.	Arson.	0	51	0	Reformatory.	In Reformatory; doing well.
"	M. S.	Do.	0	0	0	Do.	Discharged to South Africa; doing well.
1878.	M. S.	Queensdown.	0	51	0	Do.	In service and doing well (is married).
"	W. L.	Greenwood.	0	10	0	Do.	Discharged to Australia, in a steamer.
"	J. S.	Arson.	0	0	0	Do. and Reformatory.	In Reformatory, character "doubtful."
"	C. M.	Reformatory.	0	4	0	Do.	In service; doing well.
"	M. S.	Do.	0	0	0	Do.	Returned to Reformatory; doing well.
"	M. S.	Do.	0	4	0	Do.	Do. is now married.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	0	0	Do.	Returned to Reformatory; "doubtful."
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	0	0	Do.	Discharged to Canada; character "doubtful."
1879.	W. J. R.	"Glasgow" Ship.	0	0	0	Reformatory.	Reformatory; is doing well.
"	J. P.	Greenwood.	1	4	0	Do.	Working with a cooper in Cork; doing well.
"	J. S.	Arson.	0	51	0	Do.	In Reformatory; doing well.
"	M. S.	Sea Rob.	0	0	0	Reformatory.	Employed as farm work; doing well.
"	M. S.	St. James's Palace.	1	0	0	Do.	Returned; doing well.
"	C. M.	Reformatory.	0	20	0	Do.	Done to Reformatory in Reformatory; doing well.
"	W. S.	Do.	1	0	0	Do.	Living with her mother in Reformatory; character unknown.
"	M. S.	Do.	0	50	0	Do.	Discharged to Sydney; doing well.
"	M. S.	Do.	0	50	0	Do.	In service in Reformatory; character "doubtful."
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	7	0	Do.	Returned to Reformatory; is doing well.
1879.	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	0	0	Do.	Do. doing well.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	1	0	Do.	Do. doing well.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	50	0	Do.	Discharged of housemaid.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	4	0	Do.	Doing well.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	51	0	Do.	In service, and doing well.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	50	0	Do.	Returned to Reformatory; does best.
"	M. S.	Reformatory.	0	0	0	Do.	Doing well.

1872.	M. B. M. B. M. B.	St. Joseph's, Dublin. Do. "Glenageary."	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton. Knappton. Balsbrook.	Almshouse. Do. Do.	In Jail; and doing well. Doing well, in Almshouse. Admitted from Reformatory, and continued to 12 months imprisonment.
"	J. P. J. L.	Guinness, do.	1 0	0 0	Upton. Do.	Almshouse. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Armagh. St. M. P. Ballymore.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Philpott, do. Upton. Do.	Do. Do. Do.	Do. Do. Do.
1873.	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Cavan. Guinness.	0 0 0	1 0 0	Philpott (1871). Knappton. Upton.	Do. Do. Do.	Remained in Almshouse in Dublin, 1871. Early gone to Almshouse. Doing well.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Guinness, do. Thames House. Balsbrook.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton. Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	To arrive in London; doing well. Discharged in 1871. Do. no report.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Wexford. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1872). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
1874.	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1873). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1874). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1875). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1876). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1877). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1878). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1879). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1880). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1881). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1882). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1883). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1884). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1885). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1886). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1887). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1888). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1889). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1890). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1891). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1892). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1893). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1894). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1895). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1896). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1897). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1898). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1899). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.
"	M. B. M. B. M. B.	Do. Do. Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0	Upton (1900). Knappton. Do.	Almshouse. Do. Almshouse.	Doing well. Do. Do.

19.—PARTICULARS of INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL CHILDREN who have been committed to Reformatories for Absconding, Breach of Rules, &c.,
since the passing of the Act—continued

Year	Initials of Name.	Industrial School and term spent therein.	Reformatory to which sent.	Offence for which committed.	Ultimate disposal and character as far as known.	
1876.	H. B.	Templemore.	0 4 1	Linsell (1880).	Absconding.	Discharged in 1881, no report.
"	M. B.	Canby.	0 0 0	Ballinacorney (1876).	Fifty larceny.	Not yet discharged.
"	M. B.	Tipperary.	0 0 1	Linsell (1877).	Absconding.	Do.
"	H. B.	Ballinacorney.	0 4 1	Manly (1878).	Absconding.	Do.
1876.	J. J.	"Milkmaid" Ship.	1 0 1	Ballinacorney (1876).	Absconding.	Discharged from Reformatory in 1879, and recommended to the Reformatory for a further period of 3 years, 1879-82, not yet discharged.
"	M. B.	Canby.	0 0 0	Manly (1877).	Indisposition.	Not yet discharged.
"	M. B.	St. Patrick's.	0 11 0	Ballinacorney (1877).	Larceny in the school.	Discharged in 1881.
"	A. B.	Arden.	0 0 1	Phillipstown.	Absconding.	Dead at 11.30 of consumption.
"	T. L.	Do.	0 4 0	Do. (1880).	Do.	Not yet discharged.
"	H. B.	Canby.	0 0 0	Ballinacorney (1876).	Threatening language.	Do.
"	W. D.	St. John's.	0 0 0	Phillipstown (1876).	Absconding and larceny.	Do.
"	J. C.	St. Joseph's, Dublin.	0 0 0	Upton (1876).	Absconding.	Discharged in 1881; no report.
"	T. L.	Do.	0 0 0	Do. (1880).	Do.	Discharged in 1880, doing well.
1876.	M. C.	Canby.	0 0 0	Phillipstown (1876).	Do.	Not yet discharged.
"	C. G.	Canby.	0 0 0	Upton (1876).	Do.	Discharged in 1881.
"	W. E.	St. Michael's.	1 11 0	Ballinacorney (1876).	Refusing to obey the rules of industrial school.	Not yet discharged.
"	T. B.	Arden.	0 0 0	Phillipstown (1876).	Absconding.	Do.
"	J. H.	Do.	0 0 0	Do. (1880).	Do.	Do.
"	J. H. and C.	St. John's.	0 0 0	Do. (1876).	Do.	Discharged, 1881, good to see.
"	M. B.	Canby.	0 0 0	Canby.	Do.	Not yet discharged.
"	J. B.	Canby.	0 0 0	Upton (1876).	Absconding.	Do.
"	J. B.	Canby.	0 0 0	Ballinacorney (1876).	Refusing to comply with rules.	Do.
1876.	M. E.	St. Patrick's, Dublin.	0 0 0	High Park (1876).	Larceny from her mother within the house.	Do.
"	A. C.	Canby.	0 1 1	Canby (1876).	Refusing to comply with rules.	Do.
"	P. B.	St. Joseph's, Dublin.	0 4 0	Upton (1876).	Absconding.	Do.
"	P. C.	Do.	0 0 0	Do. (1876).	Do.	Do.
"	M. A. B.	Canby.	0 1 0	Canby (1876).	Indisposition.	Do.

20.—RETURN showing DEATHS in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, in 1881, and their Causes.

SCHOOL.	Consumption and Scrofula.	Lung Diseases, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, &c.	Brain Diseases, Meningitis.	Fever.	Heart Disease.	Scarlatina.	Dropsy.	Aneurism.	Paralysis.	Tubercular Peritonitis, and Diseases of Bowels.	Drowning.	Shock after Amputation of Leg.	Rupture of Blood Vessel and Hemorrhage.	Apoplexy and Cerebral.	Total.	
															Males.	Females.
"Gibraltar" Ship, Belfast.	4	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	9	-
Hampton House, Belfast.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Milltown, "	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Cavan, "	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Clonsilla, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Queenstown, "	1*	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Kinsale, "	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Malloy, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Greenmount, Cork.	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
St. Nicholas, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Training Home, Cork.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Artane, "	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Boostenstown, "	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Golden Bridge, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
"Meath," Blackrock, "	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Merrion, "	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Heytesbury-st., Dublin.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Loughrea, "	1*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Salt Hill, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
St. Joseph's, Tralee, "	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Kilkenny, Male, "	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
" Female, "	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Parsonstown, "	2†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
St. George's, Limerick.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
St. Vincent's, "	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Limerick, Male, "	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Newtownforbes, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Drogheda, "	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Westport, "	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Monaghan, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Roscommon, "	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sligo, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Thurles, "	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Tipperary, "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Strabane, "	1†	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Cappoquin, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Waterford, "	2*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wexford, "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total, . . .	39	8	9	3	7	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	2	2	37	43

* One while on licence.

† Sentence of one had previously expired.

PAYMENTS on account of CHILDREN in INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS—continued.

County.	District.	Amount.	County.	District.	Amount.
		£ s. d.			£ s. d.
CORK, . . .	Kinacole, . . .	4 19 0	LIMERICK, . . .	New Pallas, . . .	0 18 0
" . . .	Malrow, . . .	6 13 8	LONGFORD, . . .	Ballymahon, . . .	1 1 10
" . . .	Midleton, . . .	2 13 0	LOUTH, . . .	Drugheda, . . .	0 15 6
" . . .	Mitchelstown, . . .	3 14 10	MAYO, . . .	Ballinrobe, . . .	0 6 6
" . . .	Queenstown, . . .	12 8 9	" . . .	Claremorris, . . .	0 9 0
" . . .	Shibborteen, . . .	0 8 8	" . . .	Westport, . . .	0 8 8
DONEGAL, . . .	Moiville, . . .	0 13 3	MEATH, . . .	Navan, . . .	1 7 6
DOWN, . . .	Newtownards, . . .	1 5 5	MONAGHAN, . . .	Monaghan, . . .	3 19 6
" . . .	Portladow, . . .	0 7 0	ROSCOMMON, . . .	Castlerea, . . .	0 19 0
DUBLIN, . . .	Balbriggan, . . .	1 6 0	" . . .	Roscommon, . . .	1 5 6
" . . .	Clontarf, . . .	—	" . . .	Clonsilla, . . .	2 3 6
" . . .	Dublin, . . .	98 13 10	" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	5 4 0
" . . .	Dundrum, . . .	0 4 4	" . . .	Nenagh, . . .	0 1 0
GALWAY, . . .	Athlery, . . .	2 6 0	" . . .	Templemore, . . .	1 12 1
" . . .	Ballinasloe, . . .	0 8 8	" . . .	Tipperary, . . .	4 5 11
" . . .	Cilden, . . .	0 11 0	WATERFORD, . . .	Dungarvan, . . .	1 13 7
" . . .	Headford, . . .	1 1 0	" . . .	Waterford, . . .	4 1 3
" . . .	Galway, . . .	21 0 2	WESTMEATH, . . .	Castlepollard, . . .	0 14 3
" . . .	Oughterard, . . .	0 8 3	" . . .	Monk, . . .	1 19 9
KERRY, . . .	Castleisland, . . .	1 0 6	WEXFORD, . . .	Wexford, . . .	0 6 6
" . . .	Killarney, . . .	4 17 0	WICKLOW, . . .	Enay, . . .	1 17 4
" . . .	Listowel, . . .	0 6 3	" . . .	Dunlavin, . . .	0 5 0
" . . .	Trillick, . . .	6 5 10	" . . .	Wicklow, . . .	0 4 0
KILKENNY, . . .	Callan, . . .	0 13 8			
" . . .	Castlecumber, . . .	2 2 0		Total, . . .	537 11 0
" . . .	Kilkenny, . . .	7 15 3		Refunded to a parent, having been collected in error, . . .	8 8 0
" . . .	Thomastown, . . .	1 18 6			
KING'S, . . .	Edenderry, . . .	0 13 8		Total of Industrial Schools, . . .	529 3 0
" . . .	Parsonstown, . . .	0 8 6		" Reformatories, . . .	652 19 7
LIMERICK, . . .	Adara, . . .	1 8 0			
" . . .	Bruff, . . .	0 17 3		Gross Total, . . .	£1,192 2 7
" . . .	Kilfinane, . . .	1 0 3			
" . . .	Limerick, . . .	4 19 11			

23.—AMOUNTS contributed in 1881 by GRAND JURIES and BOROUGH COUNCILS towards maintenance of young Offenders in REFORMATORY SCHOOLS in Ireland.

Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.	Counties and Boroughs.	Amount.
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Antrim, . . .	1,067 4 7	Limerick City, . . .	170 4 2
Armagh, . . .	187 2 0	Londonderry, . . .	161 19 0
Carlow, . . .	6 10 8	Longford, . . .	10 8 4
Cavan, . . .	32 11 5	Louth, . . .	23 7 8
Clare, . . .	113 10 11	Drugheda Town, . . .	37 9 8
Cork County, . . .	431 12 4	Mayo, . . .	117 2 8
" City, . . .	359 1 8	Meath, . . .	79 11 9
Donegal, . . .	41 10 5	Monaghan, . . .	37 11 5
Down, . . .	161 5 8	Queen's, . . .	7 18 4
Dublin County, . . .	844 18 11	Roscommon, . . .	51 8 4
" City, . . .	2,667 18 2	Sligo, . . .	47 2 10
Fermanagh, . . .	89 18 0	Tipperary N.R., . . .	67 2 11
Galway County, . . .	144 9 8	Tipperary S.R., . . .	248 11 2
" Town, . . .	66 5 4	Tyrone, . . .	124 8 11
Kerry, . . .	205 3 2	Waterford County, . . .	180 17 2
Kildare, . . .	120 1 4	" City, . . .	31 8 10
Kilkenny County, . . .	28 11 0	Westmeath, . . .	28 12 7
" City, . . .	32 11 8	Wexford, . . .	115 18 4
King's, . . .	43 12 10	Wicklow, . . .	54 9 2
Leitrim, . . .	55 5 7		
Limerick County, . . .	98 15 8	Total, . . .	7,822 9 10

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